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United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Performance of the programme of work and budget, including implementation of the resolutions of the Environment Assembly

Report on the work of the Committee of Permanent Representatives

Note by the secretariat

Summary

Annex I to the present note sets out a compendium of the minutes of the meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives of 14 June 2016, 29 September 2016, 16 January 2017, 10 March 2017, 19 June 2017 and 31 October 2017. The minutes cover a broad range of issues that emerged during the intersessional period and include summaries of the regular reports of the Executive Director to the Committee as well as the reports of the subcommittee to the Committee. The minutes provide an evaluation of the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly which contributed to a report on lessons learned in preparing for the meetings of the governing bodies of the United Nations Environment Programme considered at the 141st meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

The lessons learned informed the way forward, in particular for the preparations for the third meeting of the Open-Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives, the fourth meeting of the annual subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

The minutes highlight key achievements and milestones during the intersessional period, which include the early selection of the theme for the third session, adequate resource mobilization and enhanced synergies between different stakeholders. The present note represents a chronology of trends, drivers and events that ensured the success of the third session of the Environment Assembly.

Annex II to the present report, which is presented without formal editing, sets out a compilation of resolutions considered by the Committee at its meetings, including all the changes made before their consideration by the Committee of the Whole at the third session.

* UNEP/EA.3/1

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Annex I

Report on the work of the Committee of Permanent Representatives

Draft minutes of the 140th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Environment Programme, held on 31 October 2017

Agenda item 1

Opening of the meeting

1. The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. on Tuesday, 31 October 2017, by Mr. John Moreti, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations Environment Programme and Chair of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Environment Programme.

2. The meeting was attended by 108 participants representing 69 members, as well as 5 participants representing 2 observers and 1 other entity. The representatives of Singapore participated via videoconference.

3. The Chair welcomed the following new members to the Committee: Ms. Alison Chartres, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Australia; Mr. Nicolas Nihon, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Belgium; Mr. Remy Barampama, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Burundi; Mr. Hernan Ivan Brantes Glavic, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Chile; Mr. Ado Lohmus, Deputy Secretary General of Environment and Permanent Representative of Estonia; Mr. Zerubabel Getachew, Deputy Permanent Representative of Ethiopia; Ms. Estelle Halimi, Deputy Permanent Representative of France; Ms. Francisca Ashietey-Odunton, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Ghana; Mr. Noah Gal Gendler, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Israel; Mr. Loh Seck Tiong, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Malaysia; Mr. Francisco Ernesto Romero Bock, Deputy Head of Mission and Deputy Permanent Representative of Mexico; Mr. Momoh Sheidu Omeiza, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Nigeria; Mr. S.A. Maroof, Deputy High Commissioner and Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan; Mr. Marek Rohr-Garztecki, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Poland; Mr. Dragan Zupanjevac, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Serbia; Mr. Javier García de Viedma Bernaldo de Quirós, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Spain; Mr. Jaime Hermida Marina, Deputy Permanent Representative of Spain; Ms. Anzul B. Jhan, Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka; Ms. Anna Jardfelt, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sweden; Mr. Cherdkiat Atthakor, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand; Mr. Mehmet Ratip, Deputy Head of Mission and Deputy Permanent Representative of Turkey; and Mr. Alejandro Garofali, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Uruguay (based in Addis Ababa).

4. He then bade farewell to the following departing members: Mr. John Matthew Feakes, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Australia; Ms. Roxane de Bilderling, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Belgium; Ms. Beatrice Kankindi, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Burundi; Mr. Tefera Guled A. Mohammed, Deputy Permanent Representative of Ethiopia; Ms. Annick Mathis, Deputy Permanent Representative of France; Mr. Kwame Asamoah Tenkorang, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Ghana; Mr. Ismail Bin Haji Salam, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Malaysia; Mr. Juan José Campuzano López, Deputy Head of Mission and Deputy Permanent Representative of Mexico; Mr. Carl Reaich, Deputy Permanent Representative of New Zealand; Mr. Friday O. Okai, Acting High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Nigeria; Mr. Shahbaz M. Malik, Deputy High Commissioner and Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan; Ms. Teresa Martin Goenaga, Deputy Permanent Representative of Spain; Mr. Chulpahmendra Dahanayake, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka; Mr. Mahesh Premathilake, Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka; Mr. Johan Borgstam, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sweden; Mr. Huseyin Ozbas, Deputy Permanent Representative of Turkey; Ms. Angelina Wapakhabulo, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Uganda; Mr. Abdulrazaq Hadi, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates; and Mr. José Luis Remedi, Director of Environment and Permanent Representative of Uruguay.

Agenda item 2

Adoption of the agenda

5. The agenda was adopted as amended, on the basis of the provisional agenda and the annotated provisional agenda (UNEP/CPR/140/1 and UNEP/CPR/140/1/Add.1).

6. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, requested, and the Committee agreed, to include as a second sub-item under agenda item 5 consultations related to the upcoming third meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives and the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Agenda item 3

Adoption of the draft minutes of the 139th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives

7. The Committee adopted the minutes of its 139th meeting, held on 19 June 2017, on the basis of the draft minutes of the meeting (UNEP/CPR/140/2).

Agenda item 4

Report of the Executive Director

8. In his oral briefing, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Mr. Erik Solheim, drew attention to the document entitled "Executive Director's progress update report to the Committee of Permanent Representatives", available on the website of the Committee,[1] and highlighted a number of recent events of relevance to the United Nations Environment Programme and activities undertaken by the secretariat since the last meeting of the Committee.

9. With regard to major recent events, he highlighted as one such event the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, held in Beijing from 18 to 24 October 2017, during which the President of China had identified the need to fight pollution and to improve the relationship between people and nature as two of the main challenges and priorities of the country. Noting that this was excellent news for China and the rest of the world because it would lower the price of new technologies for all countries, the Executive Director said that the United Nations Environment Programme should position itself as a major driver of good practices and action to help accelerate the transition from a brown to a green economy around the world.

10. Another important development had been the holding of the Summit on a Global Pact for the Environment on 19 September 2017, during the seventy-second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. During the Summit, the President of France had proposed the adoption of a new global pact for the environment. While several member States had questioned the need for a new instrument and urged that the different capacities of countries be taken into account in any such instrument, the proposal had received widespread support from Heads of State and other high-level officials, and the Government of France was expected to table a resolution on the proposed pact at the General Assembly. The United Nations Environment Programme, he said, was the right institution to provide a secretariat for the pact, regardless of which location member States chose for the secretariat.

11. During the General Assembly session, which the Executive Director had attended, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had emphasized the need to reform the United Nations and to make it a less bureaucratic and more cost-effective, efficient and impactful organization. In that regard, the Executive Director highlighted as three elements of such reform the need to focus on people as the end goal; to simplify processes at every level to ensure increased efficiency and transparency around issues such as the hiring of new staff; and to decentralize power so that those closer to problems could solve them.

12. The Executive Director said that it was also necessary for the United Nations to simplify the language that it used so that all inhabitants of the world could understand it. With that in mind, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change had started to refer to itself as "UN Climate Change", rather than "UNFCCC", while the United Nations Environment Programme had started to use "UN Environment" instead of the acronym "UNEP". Many member States were supportive of the latter change, but some member States and regions had expressed concerns in that regard. The Executive Director said that he was ready to address such concerns with the goal of

1. [1] http://web.unep.org/about/cpr/events/cpr-meetings/140th-meeting-committee-permanent-representatives-0.

reaching a compromise that was acceptable to all. However, he said, unanimity should not be required to move forward with the necessary reforms.

13. With regard to its own activities, the United Nations Environment Programme had continued to work on its CleanSeas campaign, which had been a major success, and provided support to the Government of Kenya on the implementation of the ban on single use of plastic bags, which had received widespread support from the citizens of the country. It had also provided support to the Government of Iran and other countries on the pollution-related issue of sand and dust storms, and was working with the Governments of Colombia, Iraq and Somalia to support each country in tackling environmental challenges associated with the conflict or post-conflict situation that they were facing.

14. The United Nations Environment Programme had launched a number of exciting partnerships, including with the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, whose network constituted an excellent platform to promote the Programme's work on plastics and wildlife and encourage families to protect the environment; with Discovery Channel, with which it was exploring ideas to promote wildlife conservation; with the Riyadh Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in order to help Saudi Arabia to develop a green investment portfolio; with Chinese companies Mobike, the biggest bicycle-sharing company in the world, Build your Dreams, the world's largest producer of electric vehicles, and China Energy and Environment Group, one of the world's largest investors in waste management systems and energy; with BNP Paribas and Rabobank, in order to promote green investments in South East Asia and Latin America, respectively; and with Volvo Ocean Race, in order to create awareness about marine plastics in the sailing community as part of the CleanSeas campaign.

15. With regard to its regional presence, the United Nations Environment Programme continued to strengthen its presence in China and India, which were the two most populous countries in the world. New heads and deputy heads of its offices in Beijing and Delhi had been appointed or would soon be appointed, and an international coalition for the greening of China's Belt and Road Initiative had been established. As for other countries in the Asia-Pacific region in which the United Nations Environment Programme had no presence, such as Pakistan, he had asked the regional director to explore how such presence could be established in a cost-effective manner.

16. The United Nations Environment Programme had also continued to strengthen its ties with the European Union, whose member States remained some of its most important supporters and funders, and the Executive Director had recently met with the ministers for the environment of a number of European Union member States in Brussels and was working with the Europe office to do more work in the Arctic.

17. Future activities included the signing of an agreement with the World Health Organization during the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 17 November 2017, to officially launch a new campaign entitled "Breathe Life", aimed at tackling air pollution, and activities to be undertaken under a new strategy to work with faith-based organizations, including the possible holding of a large conference on rainforest protection attended by the Pope and other spiritual leaders.

18. In closing, he invited Committee members to explore and provide feedback on the new United Nations Environment Programme webpage, which he said made it easier for citizens, Governments and businesses to find information on how to fight pollution and protect the environment. He also encouraged member States, in particular in the Arab and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, to identify potential celebrities, including actors and retired politicians, who could become goodwill ambassadors for the United Nations Environment Programme and promote its work through their networks.

19. Mr. Hassan Partow, Programme Manager, Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch, then presented the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in Iraq, which he said had been carried out in response to a formal request by the Government of Iraq that the Programme conduct an environmental survey of pollution in areas formerly occupied by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Following a visit in May 2017 to Iraq by the Executive Director, a United Nations Environment Programme field mission had been deployed in and around Mosul, which was the epicentre of the humanitarian crisis in the country, two weeks after the city had been declared liberated by the Iraqi army on 9 July 2017.

20. The field mission had identified four key issues, namely, the contamination of sites with chemicals such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals; the presence of around 2 million tonnes of debris created by the conflict, much of it contaminated with explosives and hazardous substances; a cessation of environmental governance and education during the period of occupation; and the "weaponization" of water management infrastructure.

21. Based on that assessment, the United Nations Environment Programme was preparing a recovery and resilience programme for Iraq, which would be presented at a Kuwait donor conference on the reconstruction of Iraq in January 2018. The programme focused on contaminated site assessment and emergency cleanup; debris management planning; and the restoration of environmental governance and the provision of technical assistance for the greening of the reconstruction process.

22. In the discussion that followed, representatives expressed appreciation to Mr. Solheim for his oral briefing and written report and to the representative of the secretariat for his presentation on Iraq.

23. The representative of the European Union drew attention to the "Our Ocean" Conference, which the European Union had hosted in Malta on 5 and 6 Oct 2017 and which had resulted in over 400 action-oriented commitments, including 100 commitments by around 130 companies, for safe, clean and sustainably managed oceans in the range of 7 billion euros, and to a meeting of the European Union Ministers for Environment held on 13 October 2017, which the Executive Director had attended. Also on 13 October, the Council of the European Union had adopted a document that outlined the priorities of the European Union for the third session of the Environment Assembly, including the adoption of an ambitious, concise and action-oriented ministerial declaration reflecting a political commitment by all member States to effectively tackle pollution, including transboundary pollution. As a contribution to the third session of the Environment Assembly, the Council was also expected to endorse 20 voluntary commitments to prevent or reduce pollution through policy initiatives, funding programmes and research actions, which once endorsed by the Council would be posted on the Environment Assembly platform together with the above-mentioned document of the Council of the European Union.

24. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, drew attention to an intersessional meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Bogota from 13 to 16 October 2017, in which the United Nations Environment Programme had served as secretariat and during which regional priorities for the third session of the Environment Assembly had been identified. She subsequently requested that a reference to that meeting be included in the progress update report of the Executive Director.

25. The representative of Indonesia drew attention to the Global Peatlands Initiative, a meeting to be co-chaired by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the President of Indonesia during the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and to the fourth Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, which had been scheduled to take place in Bali, Indonesia, in October 2017, but had been postponed due to volcanic activities. Indonesia expected to host the meeting either in Jakarta during the first week of March 2018, or in Surabaya during the third week of March 2018.

26. The representative of India invited members of the International Solar Alliance Initiative, launched by the Presidents of India and France to enhance solar energy utilization, to attend a meeting of the initiative to be held in New Delhi on 8 December 2017.

27. The representative of France invited member States and the United Nations Environment Programme to actively participate in the One Planet Summit, to be held in Paris on 12 December 2017, which would focus on identifying available and innovative tools to finance action on climate change.

28. The representative of Colombia expressed appreciation for the support provided to her country during the post-conflict period it was facing. The representative of Kenya welcomed the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme to fight illegal trade in wildlife, including the publication of an article on "game changers" in the Kenya Airways magazine, featuring this work and that of goodwill ambassadors and expressing hope that such efforts would continue.

29. The representative of China thanked the United Nations Environment Programme for efforts undertaken to help developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and in the area of South-South cooperation, noting that his Government had committed $6 million to the United Nations Environment Programme to support South-South cooperation.

30. With regard to the reform of the United Nations, several representatives expressed support for the reform and for the view that it should involve the adoption of a more people-centred approach, simplified processes and decentralization as key elements. One of them said that Nairobi could be a leading light in the reform process, while another said that in order to effectively implement its mandate the United Nations Environment Programme must also ensure that it fully implemented paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

with regard to strengthening its regional presence and consolidating its headquarters functions in Nairobi.

31. With respect to the use of "UN Environment" instead of "UNEP" as the abbreviated form of the "United Nations Environment Programme", one representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, thanked the secretariat for responding to a note verbale sent by the countries in May 2017 outlining their concerns regarding the new abbreviation. She said that those concerns, including the need to assess whether such a change was needed and to consider its legal and practical implications, must be examined and resolved before the third session of the Environment Assembly. Another representative expressed support for the new abbreviation.

32. With regard to the proposal for a global pact for the environment, the representative of France said that the proposal had received widespread support not only from high-level government representatives but also from civil society and United Nations bodies. A group of supporters of the pact had met in New York to start drafting a short procedural resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly by the end of 2017, after which an open-ended working group would be set up to carefully negotiate the pact, which it was hoped would be adopted by 2020.

33. On the presentation on the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in Iraq, one representative enquired whether the contamination of polychlorinated biphenyls could be attributed to the actions of ISIL; what was the state of environmental governance in Iraq prior to the occupation; and what would be the cost and source of funding of the proposed interventions in Iraq. The representative of Syria welcomed the work undertaken in Iraq and requested that similar work be undertaken in Syria, which ISIL had also occupied, causing comparable devastation.

34. The representative of Iraq expressed appreciation for the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in his country, which he said showed that the damage caused by terrorist acts deserved attention and that countries affected by such acts were worthy of assistance. He urged member States to support a draft resolution on pollution prevention in countries affected by terrorist acts and armed conflicts tabled and revised by his Government in the light of comments received from colleagues.

35. Responding to comments, the Executive Director thanked those who had expressed support for the reform of the United Nations and said that he would do his utmost to advance the reform agenda in the context of the United Nations Development Group and to streamline and simplify those bureaucratic structures in Nairobi that he said were self-inflicted and could be changed. As for the goals of decentralization and consolidation of headquarters functions in Nairobi, he said that he was ready to engage in a dialogue with all member States on how both goals might be achieved.

36. With regard to various meetings held shortly prior to the current meeting, he explained that they had not been included in his progress update report because the report was produced one month in advance, and indicated that the secretariat would consider how to report on such meetings in the future.

37. Regarding the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in Iraq, Mr. Partow explained that the contamination of polychlorinated biphenyls was indeed the result of the acts of ISIL, which had intentionally targeted transformers and other equipment, causing them to leak, and that, prior to the occupation, Iraq had had a sound environmental governance structure, with qualified staff and state-of-the-art laboratories and functioning air quality and radiation monitoring networks. He also provided cost estimates of the proposed future work and said that such work would be implemented through partnerships and funded by extrabudgetary resources from donors.

38. The Executive Director said that the United Nations Environment Programme was open to discussing with Syria and other Governments and United Nations agencies how its work in Iraq might be replicated in Syria.

39. In response to a query from one representative regarding a deficit of $5.5 million affecting regular budget allocations to the United Nations Environment Programme, the Deputy Executive Director said that it was not an actual deficit, but simply reflected the fact that the Programme had achieved a higher-than-projected rate of occupancy for positions, which had resulted in a shortfall in allocations. The shortfall was a technical matter that had already been resolved with headquarters in New York.

Agenda item 5

Preparations for the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives

40. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the Committee was expected to consider the following three issues, which he suggested should be considered in order: (a) the organization and structure of the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives; (b) consultations related to the upcoming third meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives and the third session of the Environment Assembly; and (c) a compilation of draft resolutions and decisions for transmission to the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives.

41. Regarding the first issue, he drew attention to the "Provisional agenda for the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives" (UNEP/OECPR.3/1) and the "Annotated provisional agenda of the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives" (UNEP/OECPR.3/1/Add.1), and to a proposed structure for the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee, which he said was set out in the annex to the second document, and proposed that no more than two working groups be held in parallel with the plenary.

42. In the discussion that followed, several representatives expressed concern that the proposed structure foresaw two working groups running in parallel with plenary sessions. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, said that that was contrary to the proposal that the countries had presented, which suggested that no more than two sessions meet in parallel at any point.

43. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, expressed support for the proposed structure, saying that there was a need to be realistic about the time needed to conduct meaningful negotiations and to review progress achieved in the implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme and past resolutions of the Environment Assembly; in order to do that, he said, it was necessary that two working groups meet in parallel with the plenary during the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee.

44. Several other representatives expressed support for holding no more than one working group meeting in parallel with the plenary, which one said would enable all delegations to participate in all consultations and ensure that the draft resolutions were submitted to the plenary for adoption and were not subjected to prolonged discussions.

45. One representative said that, at their joint meeting held in Punta Arena, Costa Rica, on 9 and 10 June 2017, the bureaux of the Environment Assembly and the Open-ended Committee had agreed on the format of the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee and decided that no more than two meetings should be convened in parallel.

46. The chair subsequently reported that, according to meeting records, the bureaux had agreed during their joint meeting in Costa Rica that no more than two working groups should meet in parallel with the plenary, and that approach had subsequently been endorsed by the subcommittee.

47. The representative of the secretariat then stated that the proposal of a group of countries that no more than two sessions meet in parallel had been discussed by the subcommittee at a meeting held on 7 September 2017, and the secretariat had taken it into account when preparing the proposed structure. Invited by the chair to propose a way forward on the structure, he suggested that the Committee consider the three issues under agenda item 5 as a package in order to approve a structure that enabled the Open-ended Committee to discharge its functions while considering the limitations that small delegations faced.

48. Moving to the second issue, several representatives expressed concern about the slow progress being made in negotiating the draft resolutions and the ministerial outcome to be considered by the Environment Assembly at its third session and requested that subcommittee meetings and informal sessions open to all member States be convened during the month of November to review the resolutions and outcome document paragraph by paragraph and advance the negotiations as much as possible prior to the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee. This, they said, was essential to ensure that the Environment Assembly adopted all the resolutions and the draft ministerial outcome at its third session.

49. Several representatives, including one speaking on behalf of a group of countries, said that they preferred informal consultations to formal negotiations to discuss the draft resolutions in an open and transparent manner, with two expressing the view that continuing formal consultations at the level of the Committee would not be fruitful. One of those representatives suggested that Committee

members send all draft resolutions to their capitals in their current form, engage in informal consultations, and submit written comments on the resolutions prior to the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee in order to clarify their positions and to enable Governments and resolution proponents to better prepare for that meeting. If possible, he said, such informal consultations should be led by resolution proponents and their primary focus should be to reduce the length of all the resolutions and ensure that they were action-oriented.

50. Several representatives, including two speaking on behalf of groups of countries, expressed support for merging or integrating resolutions that dealt with similar topics and for reducing the length of the resolutions. Another representative said that the size of each resolution should be proportionate to its substance.

51. Also with respect to the resolutions, one representative said that the secretariat had made more than editorial edits to a number of resolutions without the approval of member States, which he suggested made achieving progress on the resolutions difficult. Another representative said that resolutions should not be edited without the express consent of member States, and another suggested that the secretariat engage with resolution proponents to ensure that no substantive unauthorized changes were made to the resolutions.

52. Responding to those comments, the Deputy Executive Director said the secretariat found that it was sometimes necessary for draft resolutions to be edited for the sake of clarity, to improve the language used and to ensure that they conformed to the practices of the United Nations. Once it was edited, the secretariat sent the revised resolution to its proponent in order to ensure that the intended meaning had not been changed and, once cleared by the proponent, it was sent for translation. He therefore urged all resolution proponents to inform the secretariat if edits had changed the intended meaning so that the editors could be informed, stressing that it was never the intention of the secretariat to change such meaning.

53. One representative, supported by another, said that the draft resolutions should be made available in the six official languages of the United Nations during the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee and that that should be clearly reflected under agenda item 4 of the agenda of the meeting, stressing that the issue of translation and interpretation should not be considered a procedural or logistics issue and suggesting that translating the resolutions would, among other things, facilitate their implementation.

54. Noting that different views had been expressed with regard to the first and second issues discussed under agenda item 5, the Chair suggested, and the Committee agreed, that the secretariat would prepare a document outlining the various proposals discussed at the current meeting for consideration by the Bureau and the chairs of regional groups at an expanded Bureau meeting to be held on 2 November 2017; that the document should be sent to them by 1 November 2017 to enable them to consult with all Committee members prior to the 2 November meeting; and that the subcommittee would make a final decision on the way forward at its 7 November 2017 meeting.

55. On the third issue, the Committee heard brief updates on the status of the draft resolutions currently under consideration from the facilitators of the discussions on the draft resolutions, as well as from the proponents of a number of draft resolutions.

56. The representative of the African group announced that the group would submit a resolution on lead acid batteries over the following week, and that it had merged two resolutions on air pollution originally submitted by, respectively, Sudan and the African group, asking the secretariat to replace those two resolutions with the merged resolution.

57. Prior to closing agenda item 5, the Chair invited Ms. Martha Juarez Ruiz, Ambassador on Special Mission of Costa Rica and representative of the President of the Environment Assembly, to deliver a message from the President. In his message, the President expressed appreciation to Committee members for their efforts to strengthen the draft resolutions under consideration and called on all, especially those that had submitted resolutions on similar topics, to collaborate in a spirit of flexibility to develop consolidated, action-oriented resolutions that were connected to the theme of the third session of the Environment Assembly, which he recalled was a transitional session that should consider only a small number of resolutions.

58. With regard to the draft ministerial outcome document of the third session, the President of the Environment Assembly would soon share with member States a final draft of the document, which was based on the 22 September 2017 version and incorporated the inputs from member States, major groups and other stakeholders in a balanced manner, following a transparent and inclusive process that would be maintained until the adoption of the document at the third session of the Environment Assembly. While he was confident that the final version reflected the views of member States,

Committee members had an opportunity to voice any concerns they may have during the 7 November 2017 consultations, which he planned to attend via videoconference. From 24 November 2017, he would be in Nairobi to engage with all delegations with a view to resolving any outstanding issues on the draft.

Agenda item 6

Preparations for the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

59. Under this item, the Committee had before it a document entitled "Scenario note for the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme" (UNEP/ EA.3/INF/1), which had been prepared by the Executive Director and set out the proposed plans and general expectations for the third session of the Environment Assembly in order to help delegations and observers to prepare for the session.

60. The Deputy Executive Director then briefed the Committee on the status of the preparations for the session, stressing that the President of the Environment Assembly had been very dynamic and would continue to consult with member States on the draft ministerial outcome document.

61. All the reports for which the secretariat was responsible had been submitted and translated into the six languages of the United Nations six months prior to the session, and an electronic platform was being used to post and negotiate the draft resolutions that would be considered for adoption by the Environment Assembly.

62. With regard to logistics, the secretariat was working closely with colleagues at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and with the Government of Kenya to ensure the session was a success, and it would pay special attention to those ministers whose countries had no permanent missions in Nairobi. Nearly 100 delegations, including 66 ministers and 3 Heads of State, had confirmed their participation in the session, which was very encouraging, and more were expected to send their confirmations.

63. With regard to the leadership dialogues, facilitators of the four dialogues had been identified, experts were being confirmed, and a concept note and further information would be shortly shared with the Committee through the Environment Assembly and open-ended Committee bureaux.

64. The Pollution-Free Planet campaign, including a BeatPollution pledge, was being advertised on the new United Nations Environment Programme website and, as of 31 October 2017, around 765,000 citizens from around the world had signed the pledge. The goal was to achieve 2 million signatures, so he invited Committee members to sign the pledge and to advertise it through their networks.

65. A number of Governments had submitted their national commitments under the Pollution-Free Planet campaign and the secretariat hoped to receive more such submissions from Governments, as well as private sector companies.

66. In closing, he gave thanks to member States for submitting draft resolutions early on, noting that 16 such resolutions had been submitted to date. Two new resolutions had been announced, so it was important that they be submitted as soon as possible to enable the secretariat to translate them.

67. In the discussion that ensued, representatives thanked the Deputy Executive Director for his update and to the representative of the President for the statement delivered under the previous agenda item.

68. Representatives asked the secretariat to confirm when it would release the concept note on the multi-stakeholder dialogue; briefing notes or information on the Science, Policy and Business Forum and the Sustainable Innovation Expo; and the official Environment Assembly mobile application.

69. With regard to the draft ministerial outcome document, one representative suggested that preventing war was essential to tackle pollution and the final draft ministerial outcome document should include a reference to that issue, as had been proposed by his Government.

70. With regard to the leadership dialogues, one representative said that he had taken note of the proposal of the secretariat to conduct four dialogues on four specific topics, but it was his understanding that the Committee had not yet decided on the number or topics of the dialogues.

71. One representative queried about the space in which the voluntary commitments to be collected in the multi-stakeholder dialogue would be presented, and how the dialogue would be coordinated with other dialogues in order to ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders. She

also suggested that the scenario note clearly specify that the Committee of the Whole could set up "a maximum of two", rather than "a number of", drafting groups if necessary to finalize outstanding draft resolutions and decisions.

72. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, asked the management team of the United Nations Environment Programme to share their perspective on which steps and which types of decisions and commitments should be adopted at the third session of the Environment Assembly to ensure that the session contributed to moving towards a pollution-free planet.

73. Responding to queries, the Deputy Executive Director said that four leadership dialogues had been proposed on the basis of guidance provided by the Committee and the joint bureaux, which at their June 2017 meeting in Costa Rica had suggested that the secretariat work on four dialogues. While it was his understanding that the Committee had endorsed that approach, the secretariat would work under the guidance of the Committee if a different decision was made.

74. Regarding the multi-stakeholder dialogue, a concept note on the dialogue, together with the concept note on the leadership dialogues, would be shared with the bureaux and interested member States.

75. As for the issue of the follow-up to the third session of the Environment Assembly and how member States might move towards a pollution-free planet, the report of the Executive Director on a pollution-free planet had a number of recommendations. Key messages from the report were that member States must take the lead in proposing a global framework to reduce pollution worldwide; the framework should be open to key stakeholders, including the private sector and local and subnational authorities, and set up, ideally, under the auspices of the United Nations; and in order to monitor progress, member States could request the Executive Director to submit regular reports to the Environment Assembly on progress achieved, which in turn would require that Governments and other stakeholders collect monitoring data. Such issues could be addressed either in the ministerial outcome document or in the resolutions to be adopted by the Assembly.

76. Regarding voluntary commitments, it was the understanding of the secretariat that a number of member States and companies were working on their commitments. He suggested that member States may want to focus on the main pollution issues of concern to them and how they wished to address them, offering to give them technical support and information in preparing their commitments.

77. With regard to how stakeholders might contribute to the various dialogues to be held during the third session, the secretariat felt that it was very important that each of the leadership dialogues include, in addition to ministers, two or three experts from the private sector or the scientific community to contribute to the intergovernmental discussion. As for multi-stakeholder dialogues, it was essential that ministers participate in the dialogues so as not to replicate the Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum, which would precede the third meeting of the Open-ended Committee.

78. The representative of the secretariat said that the rescheduling of the multi-stakeholder dialogue had resulted in it overlapping with two side events, so the secretariat was considering how that could be solved in order to ensure that the dialogue was truly a key part of the high-level segment of the third session. One possible solution was having two side events at lunchtime on Tuesday. Another possible way forward, if the Committee had no objection, was to use one of the "media event" slots on Wednesday to hold another side event.

79. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, expressed support for the proposed way forward and the Committee then amended the structure.

80. With regard to briefing notes on the various dialogue platforms that would precede the third session, including the Science, Policy and Business Forum, they would be posted on the website, and the secretariat planned to undertake a number of briefings on each forum. With regard to the Sustainable Innovation Expo, a first round of innovative companies from both developed and developing countries had been approved and were preparing to present their innovations, and since the deadline to submit proposals was 31 October 2017, the secretariat hoped to be able to update the Committee on the Expo over the following days.

81. As for the Global Business Alliance for the Environment, the event was being organized not by the United Nations Environment Programme but by accredited organizations that represented business and industry. The organizations had submitted a concept note on the event that the secretariat would post on the website of the Environment Assembly, together with contact information of the organizers, and it would be happy to organize a briefing on the event, for which it only played a supporting role.

82. Last but not least, he said that the Environment Assembly mobile application would be launched over the following two weeks, stressing that it was meant as a tool to be used for participants attending the session, to share logistics information and information from the Committee and Environment Assembly websites and from the resolutions platform in a user-friendly manner.

83. The representative of the President said that she had taken note of the comments made by representatives, stressing that the President had set up a very transparent and inclusive process of consultations on the draft ministerial outcome and each draft he had produced had been revised on the basis of the input of member States. It was intended that the ministerial outcome document speak to people and narrow the gap between ministers and policymakers, so the objective of each consultation on the draft was to strengthen the document.

Agenda item 7

Report of the subcommittee

84. Introducing the item, Mr. Raza Bashir Tarar, Vice-Chair of the Committee and High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of Pakistan, standing for the Chair, drew attention to a document entitled "Chair's report of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives" (UNEP/CPR/140/4). He said that the report described multiple meetings and briefings that had been held by the subcommittee and had focused on the preparations for the third session of the Environment Assembly and on monitoring the implementation of the programme of work and budget of the United Nations Environment Programme for the period 2016–2017. In addition, he said, the subcommittee had discussed the proposal of the secretariat to use "UN Environment" as the short form of the "United Nations Environment Programme".

85. The Committee took note of the report.

Agenda item 8

Other matters

86. The representative of Chile said that the Governments of Chile and Costa Rica intended to jointly submit a resolution on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and the Caribbean region and its relation to pollution mitigation and prevention. The text was being finalized and would be sent to the secretariat as soon as possible.

Agenda item 9

Closure of the meeting

87. The meeting was declared closed at 4:40 p.m. on Tuesday, 31 October 2017.

Draft minutes of the 139th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Environment Programme, held on 19 June 2017

Agenda item 1

Opening of the meeting

1. The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. on Monday, 19 June 2017, by Ms. Julia Pataki, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Chair of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP.

2. The meeting was attended by 76 participants representing 51 members, and 3 participants representing 1 observer. Three non-resident representatives of major groups and stakeholders participated via videolink.

3. The Chair welcomed the following new members to the Committee: Ms. Lucija Ljubic, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Mr. Zaid Noori, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Iraq; Mr. Alain Piquemal, Permanent Representative of Monaco; Ms. Jillian Dempster, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of New Zealand; and Ms. Pindi Hazara Chana, High Commissioner and Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania.

4. She bade farewell to the following departing members: Mr. Konrad Paulsen Rivas, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Chile; Mr. Augusto Ruffo di Calabria, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Malta; Mr. Prasittiporn Wetprasit, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand and Mr. Jhony Freddy Balza Arismendi, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Agenda item 2

Adoption of the agenda

5. The agenda was adopted on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/CPR/139/1).

Agenda item 3

Adoption of the draft minutes of the previous meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives

6. The Committee adopted the minutes of the 138th meeting of the Committee, held on 10 March 2017 on the basis of the draft minutes (UNEP/CPR/139/2).

7. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, noted that the term "Environment Assembly" was used in the document, which, she said, was not in line with General Assembly resolutions 67/213 of 21 December 2012 and 67/251 of 13 March 2013. She requested the secretariat to be consistent in the use of the correct terminology and asked that the title "United Nations Environment Assembly" be used in all documents. She also called for adherence to a note verbale from her mission dated 30 May 2017 on the use of official terms, including acronyms, in all official documents, and requested that the response of the secretariat be distributed to all permanent missions. On behalf of the group of countries, she also expressed concern that the initiative to change the name of the United Nations Environment Programme and acronyms used had been taken without adequate consultation with all Member States, and sought clarification from the secretariat.

8. The Chair confirmed that the secretariat would amend the minutes accordingly.

Agenda item 4

Report of the Executive Director

9. Introducing the item, the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, drew attention to the written report of the Executive Director, entitled "Executive Director's progress update to the 139th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives - March to May 2017", noting that the Executive Director was unable to attend the present meeting. In his oral briefing, the Deputy Executive Director presented highlights from the report.

10. With regard to recent meetings, he noted that the Executive Director had attended the meeting of the Group of Seven environment ministers held in Bologna, Italy, on 11 and 12 June 2017. He

expressed satisfaction with the communiqué emanating from the meeting which reflected a number of the priorities of UNEP, including economic, social and sustainable development issues, as well as the amendment of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, among others. The G7 had also adopted a five-year road map on those issues ahead of the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly to be held in December 2017.

11. On climate change, he expressed regret at the decision by the President of the United States of America to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, noting that the United States had been a long-term and solid partner in tackling key environmental issues. He urged the United States to continue its commitment to those issues. The United Nations Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Executive Director of UNEP had added their voices to those of many Member States that had reiterated their support for the Paris Agreement, demonstrating the importance that world leaders attached to the issue of climate change.

12. Climate change had also been highlighted at the spring meeting of the World Bank in Washington and at the forty-fifth session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, held in Guadalajara, Mexico, in March 2017. The Executive Director had also taken part in the first Climate Principals' Meeting, held in May 2017. The private sector had shown massive engagement on climate change, both in the United States and other parts of the world, indicating that the drive to tackle climate change was continuing.

13. On the state of the world's oceans, he highlighted the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (Ocean Conference), co-hosted by Fiji and Sweden and held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017. The conference had shown the importance being attached within the United Nations to the state of the oceans from the economic, social, governance and environmental viewpoints. Urgent issues that had been identified at the conference included the depletion of coral reefs, pollution and marine litter, and overfishing, all of which had serious impacts for human health, the economy and security. The support for marine protected areas was increasing, while for the first time, in the current month, their surface area was greater than that of terrestrial protected areas.

14. He noted that similar conferences would be taking place in 2017 in Indonesia, Malta and Portugal, and he expressed the hope that the momentum would continue. The Government of Indonesia would be hosting the next intergovernmental review of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities under the auspices of UNEP.

15. On biodiversity, he highlighted the visit to Nairobi in May 2017 by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the intensive discussions that had taken place on raising awareness among policymakers. The momentum created by the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Cancun, Mexico, in December 2016, should be used at the forthcoming fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Egypt in 2018 and in China in 2020, respectively, to promote the post-2020 biodiversity targets. He urged Member States to consider the synergies among the biodiversity conventions and interrelations between global and regional conventions, as well as conventions specific to species and areas.

16. Among other significant meetings, he noted the recent back-to-back meetings of the conferences of the parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants held between 24 April and 5 May 2017, at which over 60 decisions had been adopted and new chemicals had been included in the lists of the Conventions. He welcomed the ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury by 50 countries, triggering its entry into force on 16 August 2017, which would be followed by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention to be held in Geneva in September 2017.

17. In the economic sphere, the ministerial conference on the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, held in Berlin in March 2017, had been well attended by Member States. Finland had hosted the World Circular Economy Forum in June 2017, and the circular economy concept was now widely understood, including by many developing countries, with positive effects on the environment and the economy. In China, the International Coalition for Green Development on Belt and Road had been launched at the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, held in Beijing in May 2017, which would bring positive benefits for environmentally-friendly growth.

18. The visit of the Secretary-General to Nairobi in March 2017 had highlighted the reforms he sought to implement within the United Nations system. UNEP was working to reduce the

administrative processes within the organization's control. In particular, the Secretary-General's report on the reform of the United Nations development system, especially with regard to delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, would be published by the end of 2017, and UNEP was following and supporting that process as well as the Secretary-General's initiatives on climate change, administration and finance, and peace and security.

19. The Executive Director had visited a number of countries affected by conflicts, including Colombia, Iraq and Somalia, to highlight the impact of conflict on the environment and the need for the environmental dimension to form part of the solutions to conflicts and of all peace agreements and long-term recovery programmes.

20. With regard to scientific matters, he noted that the subcommittee had been briefed on the UNEP Frontiers 2017 Report, which would be published in the coming weeks and would be distributed to members of the Committee. The sixth edition of the Global Environment Outlook report was under preparation and an authors' meeting had been held recently in Bangkok, hosted by the Government of Thailand.

21. In conclusion, he drew attention to the global World Environment Day 2017 event, which had been hosted by Canada and attended by the Prime Minister of Canada, with other events held around the world and more than 40,000 media articles published on the occasion as well as extensive social media coverage. The event was considered to have been one of the most successful World Environment Days organized by UNEP, largely due to the successful use of electronic means of communication.

22. In the ensuing discussion, representatives expressed appreciation to the Executive Director for his written report, delivered in a timely manner, and to the Deputy Executive Director for his oral briefing. Several members also expressed appreciation for the work of the outgoing Bureau of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

23. A number of representatives requested that more details be provided in the written report on concrete results and a greater focus on strategy within UNEP. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, called for the inclusion under the special highlights of details of the tangible results of each of the activities of the Executive Director and his team. Another asked for the contribution of UNEP to each of the activities to be better identified, and for a clearer overall strategy across all activities. He asked the secretariat to review the methodology of the report so as to provide precise information for effective decision-making by Member States. He stressed that cooperation within the United Nations system was critical in strengthening links between environmental and sustainable development issues and in emphasizing the cross-cutting character of various projects and programmes; that aspect was not made clear in the Executive Director's report. The report should clarify how environmental activities could be integrated within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals; such a cross-cutting, broad approach would facilitate more targeted commitment and boost the political visibility of UNEP.

24. One representative welcomed the significant progress that continued to be made on many environmental fronts, including the Minamata Convention, the successful conclusion of the Ocean Conference and increasing number of marine protected areas, the various UNEP campaigns that continued to attract attention and accolades, and most importantly, the smooth preparations for the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly. She noted that there were a number of other noteworthy developments not mentioned in the report, such as the UNEP experts' process on environmental crime.

25. She also expressed continuing appreciation for the Executive Director's focus on private sector engagement and looked forward to the emergence of a relevant team and strategy. She urged UNEP to redouble efforts towards full private sector engagement. To fully harness the potential of the private sector in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, it had to be involved at all stages from early discussions to end solutions; in particular businesses were seeking to engage on international environmental governance. She stressed the importance of abandoning the outdated perception that business interests ran counter to the protection of the environment and human health. The business sector was keen to provide constructive input, and the United Nations would lose support within key constituencies if it could not fully engage the private sector, especially through the business and industry major group, at the United Nations Environment Assembly.

26. In connection with the forthcoming session of the Assembly, another representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, noted that a number of activities highlighted in the report of the Executive Director were relevant to the preparations for the session, including in particular the meetings of the conferences of the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. He

called on the Executive Director to provide an analysis of the discussion and outcomes of the respective meetings. Given that the next meeting of the Committee would not take place until October, he also requested a briefing to the subcommittee on progress in the implementation of the programme of work and budget and on the draft resolutions for the Assembly as soon as possible and no later than early September 2017.

27. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, expressed regret regarding the absence of reporting on the impact of UNEP work in the Caribbean region, calling on the Executive Director to raise the visibility of UNEP in Latin America and the Caribbean. She also emphasized the importance of translating documents into the six official languages of the United Nations so that regional UNEP websites were as comprehensive as the UNEP home page.

28. Two representatives drew attention to the plight of civilians and devastating consequences for the environment and infrastructure in areas affected by conflict, with one thanking the Executive Director for enhancing UNEP work in post-conflict areas and the other seeking UNEP assistance in his country, urging the secretariat to carry out an independent and expert technical study making use of inputs from the United Nations Human Settlements Programme country team.

29. One representative expressed appreciation for the support of UNEP to developing countries in achieving the sustainable development agenda. She urged UNEP to further reduce bureaucracy, enhance work efficiency and focus more on promoting sustainable development in developing countries, and to continue serving as an important leader in guiding global sustainable development.

30. One representative drew attention to the urgency of tackling marine pollution and stressed the important role of the United Nations Environment Assembly in bringing this major environmental problem to the forefront of the global agenda. He urged UNEP to take advantage of the existing momentum on oceans to demonstrate its leadership and relevance.

31. One representative highlighted the importance of the rehabilitation of peatlands.

32. The Chair requested that all comments be sent to the secretariat for publication on the website for the sake of transparency and for the benefit of non-resident Member States.

33. The Deputy Executive Director, thanking members for their comments, noted that the report of the Executive Director represented an update for the quarterly meeting of the Committee rather than a formal report. Annual and half-yearly reports to the Committee were produced by the secretariat, and the next report on the programme of work, implementation of resolutions and budget would be presented in September 2017. The annual report for 2016 had been presented to the annual meeting of the subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives in March 2017.

34. In response to the concerns expressed by one representative, he took note of the lack of mention in the report of activities in the Caribbean region in the previous quarter, but said that that was a reflection of the difficulty in including all the activities of the Executive Director. The subregional office of UNEP was now fully established in Kingston, Jamaica, and activities in the region would be included in future reports.

35. On the issue of peatlands, he welcomed recent developments and the reiteration of commitments in that regard. UNEP was also working with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Congo to conserve the peatlands in those countries and further develop their government programmes as a major contribution to climate change.

36. He welcomed the support of UNEP by many countries for its efforts to combat marine pollution and the use of plastics.

Agenda item 5

Preparations for the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly

37. Introducing the item, the Chair noted that the structure and organization of the high-level segment and the provisional and annotated agendas for the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly had been endorsed at the joint meeting of the bureaux of the Assembly and of the Committee of Permanent Representatives held in May 2017.

38. At the second joint preparatory retreat of the bureaux, held in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, on 9 and 10 June 2017, recommendations had been made for four leadership dialogues on the themes of science, evidence and citizens' awareness for change; regulatory frameworks, institutions and the rule of law to address pollution; practical solutions for a pollution-free planet; and financing and

innovation to combat pollution. The bureaux were seeking the endorsement of the proposed dialogue themes by the Committee at the present meeting.

39. The bureaux had also reaffirmed the timelines for the submission of draft resolutions and emphasized that they should be limited in number, linked to the overall theme of the session and address issues of global concern. Member States were requested to agree on the draft resolutions to be considered by the Environment Assembly by 15 July in order to allow time for their preparation and translation. The bureaux had requested the secretariat to determine the selection criteria for side events as soon as possible and to invite regional groups to conduct early consultations on the officers to be nominated for election by the sessional committee of the whole. They had also discussed the draft structure and organization of the Open-Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives and the sessional committee of the whole. The bureaux had requested the Executive Director to submit his draft report entitled "Towards a pollution-free planet" to Member States by 26 June 2017.

40. Agreement had also been reached on the outline of a ministerial declaration, the draft of which would be sent to Member States on 30 June 2017. Raising the profile of the Environment Assembly had also been discussed, particularly in terms of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, which would be meeting in July 2017.

41. In his remarks, the Deputy Executive Director expressed his appreciation for the successful retreat undertaken by the two bureaux. He confirmed that Member States would receive the Executive Director's draft report entitled "Towards a pollution-free planet" on 26 June 2017 and that a shorter edited version would be available for policymakers in September. He noted that communications teams were actively involved in preparations for the session, including with regard to the campaign on clean seas and marine pollution and a similar campaign on clean air. On side events, he urged members to submit their proposals in line with the guidelines to be issued by the secretariat in the coming week. He noted, however, that the budget for the session was not sufficient to cover side events and that organizers would be expected to cover the costs involved. With regard to private sector involvement, the secretariat intended to organize an electronic hub for exhibiting products as well as a physical space for information sharing. The science division would be organizing a science policy forum before the opening of the session; that event had attracted considerable interest at the previous Environment Assembly session.

42. On the question of funding, the Deputy Executive Director recalled that a minimum budget requirement of $2 million for the Environment Assembly session and meeting of the Open-Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives had been presented to the Committee. Some $1.5 million dollars had so far been raised thanks to contributions from many Member States, including developing countries. The remaining gap was critical in terms of the participation of countries in need, in particular least developed countries, and he urged all Member States to assist.

43. In the ensuing discussion, several representatives expressed appreciation for the Chair's summary and the additional information provided by the Deputy Executive Director, and congratulated the members of the bureaux on their hard work and the progress made in the preparations for the session.

44. A number of representatives welcomed the recommendation that the draft resolutions should be limited in number, linked to the theme of the Assembly and should address issues of global concern.

45. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, urged that the draft resolutions should also be drafted in succinct language, and he expressed a willingness to work on them with other Member States with similar interests. Welcoming the overarching theme of pollution, he said that in addition to air, water, marine and soil pollution, the Environment Assembly should also address cross-cutting issues such as environment and health and urban pollution.

46. A number of representatives considered that it would be useful to merge several resolutions, creating an omnibus decision, for instance on chemicals. That would make negotiations easier and would also facilitate the participation of small delegations, unable to attend many different groups, in the discussions. One representative appreciated efforts to group resolutions and said Member States should work together to merge resolutions that cover similar ground to reduce their number. Another called for omnibus resolutions to be considered.

47. A number of representatives signalled their intention to introduce draft resolutions, covering, among other things, pollution control in areas affected by armed conflict; the role of UNEP in promoting air quality and improving the monitoring and assessment of air quality; reduction of transboundary air pollution; marine litter and microplastics.

48. One representative said that there was a need for more knowledge on nanoplastics and that UNEP should consider developing a knowledge report on this little known issue, as well as increasing knowledge on human health and marine litter and microplastics.

49. A number of representatives expressed support for the draft resolution proposed by the United States of America on the elimination of lead paint and the sound management of chemicals and waste in the context of pollution. One representative highlighted the issue of indoor pollution, which affected millions in rural areas and poor urban areas, and also called for water, land and chemical pollution to be included in the draft resolutions.

50. One representative considered that transboundary pollution should be tackled by bilateral or regional mechanisms, and that regional practices should be established rather than treating it as a complicated political issue; transboundary pollution should therefore not be included in the discussions at the third session.

51. Several representatives welcomed the four proposed themes for the leadership dialogues. On the organization of the leadership dialogues during the high-level segment of the session, one representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries and expressing support for the four themes proposed by the Bureaux, noted in addition that good moderation and clear steering briefs should be provided with the aim of producing action-oriented outcomes of the dialogues. The titles of the themes should be sufficiently attractive to engage leaders and encourage participation. Another representative urged the secretariat to weave the four dialogues together to support a unified message.

52. One representative expressed the view that the main objective of the dialogues was to promote cooperation, and therefore a theme on international cooperation should be added to the dialogues in order to promote South-South and North-South cooperation on the prevention of pollution.

53. With regard to the second theme on regulatory frameworks, institutions and the rule of law to address pollution, two representatives proposed that the "rule of law" should be omitted on the basis that this was included in "regulatory frameworks" and broadening the topic would make it more difficult to reach consensus.

54. A number of representatives voiced concern at the shortfall in the budget. One representative welcomed the initiative to collect voluntary commitments for funding but sought further clarification. Another said that funding should not be found by cost-cutting in programmatic areas or important areas such as stakeholder engagement. Private sector engagement was a top priority but outreach to the private sector should not be at the cost of the equally important engagement of civil society. Full involvement of the latter was crucial to the success of the Environment Assembly. She called on the secretariat to detail all programme curtailments and cost-cutting resulting from the budget shortfall.

55. One representative noted that the issue of the financing of the third session of the Assembly had been discussed at previous meetings of the Committee and at subcommittee meetings and all parties had been aware that the problem would have to be faced when it had been decided to adjust the cycle of Environment Assembly sessions to the budgetary cycle of the United Nations. She expressed appreciation for the contributions submitted to date, especially those from developing countries, but said that substantial resources were lacking to finance the participation of least developed countries; the funding available should not go to financing private sector and other stakeholders, but primarily to countries in need.

56. On raising the profile of the Environment Assembly with regard to sustainable development, one representative stressed the need for a political message on the environment, particularly from the high-level forum. He advocated the consolidation of the Environment Assembly as the main authority on environmental and sustainable development in accordance with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The forthcoming session of the Environment Assembly should send a clear message on how to meet sustainable development objectives, and should adopt a limited number of resolutions to avoid dilution of the political message. Another representative called on all delegations to work together to achieve the robust political document required at a time when the world was facing major challenges.

57. One representative said that on the basis of the experience of the previous two sessions of the Environment Assembly, a chair's summary would reflect the views of all parties in a more comprehensive and objective manner than a declaration and represented a more suitable format for the outcome document of the session.

58. One representative said that it was very important for the President of the Environment Assembly to be able to adequately represent both the Assembly and UNEP to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, which was a prominent platform for the organization, and she

requested an update on the preparations in that respect. She also sought clarification on the proposed content for the last day of the high-level segment, specifically the summary of commitments from Governments, the private sector and stakeholders; the summary of the leadership dialogue; and action on the ministerial outcome. She requested further information on the multi-stakeholder dialogue, its outcome and on the level at which it would take place. With regard to the draft resolutions, she noted that Member States were dependent on receiving UNEP reports on the outcomes of the mandates received at the second session of the Environment Assembly and called on the secretariat to present the relevant reports as soon as possible.

59. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, emphasized the need for the highest level of clarity in statements translated from the Spanish language and precise interpretation; during the current meeting, some difficulties had been noted in that regard. Another representative noted that the quality of simultaneous interpretation in the six official languages of the United Nations would have a direct bearing on the outcome and impact of the high-level dialogue at the session; the secretariat was urged to look into the lack of permanent Chinese interpreters at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and to resolve the matter as soon as possible.

60. The Chair took note of the comments made and the Committee approved the four leadership dialogue themes as submitted for endorsement. The Committee agreed that the resolution submitted by the United States of America on eliminating exposure to lead paint would be introduced at the next meeting of the subcommittee.

Agenda item 6

Report of the subcommittee

61. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to a document entitled "Chair's report of the subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives" (UNEP/CPR/139/3) which was available on the website. She noted that since the 138th meeting of the Committee, held on 10 March 2017, five subcommittee meetings and two briefings had been held. At the subcommittee meetings, significant progress had been made on the preparations for the third session of the Environment Assembly, including on the structure of the session, the background documents on the theme, organization of the leadership dialogues, and on financing and communications. In addition, Member States and stakeholders had expressed their appreciation of the briefings.

62. The Committee took note of the Chair's report.

Agenda item 7

Election of officers

63. In accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Environment Assembly and the established pattern of rotation among the various regional groups of posts in the Bureau of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the following officers were elected by acclamation to the Bureau for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, after nomination by their respective regional groups:

Chair:	Mr. John Moreti (Botswana)
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. Elizabeth Inés Taylor Jay (Colombia) Ms. Tarja Fernández (Finland) Mr. Raza Bashir Tarar (Pakistan)
Rapporteur	Mr. Marek Rohr-Garztecki (Poland).

Agenda item 8

Other matters

64. In her closing remarks, the Chair expressed her appreciation for the exemplary team work of her fellow outgoing members of the Bureau, highlighting particular successes achieved, including the GoToMeeting application which facilitated the participation in Committee meetings of non-resident Member States; the model set up for cooperation and decision-making between the bureaux of the Committee and of the United Nations Environment Assembly; increased transparency in the publication of all documents on an open website; and improved inclusivity with the participation of all regional political groups as well as major groups and stakeholders in consultations and decision-making of the Committee.

Agenda item 9

Closure of the meeting

65. The meeting was declared closed at 1.05 p.m. on Monday, 19 June 2017.

Annex II

Resolutions considered by the Committee of Permanent Representatives at its meetings held on 14 June 2016, 29 September 2016, 16 January 2017, 10 March 2017, 19 June 2017 and 31 October 2017

L.5

UNEA-3: DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

Co-sponsored by Ukraine and Norway

***Pollution mitigation and control in areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism* (Agreed ad ref)**

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Pp1 Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

Pp2 Deeply concerned about the threats to human health and environment from pollution caused or worsened by armed conflict or terrorism;

Pp3 Recalling General Assembly resolution 47/37, entitled "Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict";

Pp4 Taking note of the Executive Director's report UNEP/EA.3/16 dated 20 September 2017, and its recommendations and suggested action, on the Progress in the implementation of resolution 2/15 on the protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict;

Pp5 *Expressing* its deep concern on environmental damage and depletion of natural resources in the territories affected by armed conflict or terrorism;

Pp6 *Taking note* of General Assembly resolution 50/70, entitled "General and complete disarmament": General Assembly resolution 53/242, entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements", which reaffirms that in accordance with its mandate the United Nations Environment Programme should not become involved with conflict identification, prevention or resolution; and General Assembly resolution 57/337, entitled "Prevention of armed conflict", which recognizes the need for mainstreaming and coordinating the prevention of armed conflict throughout the United Nations system and calls upon all its relevant organs, organizations, and bodies to consider, in accordance with their respective mandate, how they could best include a conflict prevention perspective in their activities, where appropriate;

New Pp7 Reaffirming that while addressing pollution in areas where terrorism has occurred, the United Nations Environment Programme must act within its mandate, which does not include a role in countering terrorism or the definition of terrorism, and is without prejudice to the mandate of other relevant bodies of the United Nations;

Pp8 Recognizing that sustainable development and the protection of the environment contribute to human well-being and the enjoyment of human rights;

Pp9 Also recognizing the need to mitigate and minimize the specific negative effects of pollution in areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism on people in vulnerable situations, including children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and internally displaced persons;

Pp10 Further recognizing the specific negative effects of pollution on women and girls and the need to apply a gender perspective with respect to addressing pollution resulting from armed conflict or terrorism;

Pp11 Recalling its resolution 2/15, entitled "Protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict" which acknowledged *inter alia* the need to mitigate the environmental impact of activities of transnational and other organized criminal groups, including illegal armed groups, as well

as the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, in areas affected by armed conflict, and noting the role that the United Nations Environment Programme can play, within its mandate, to support Member States in addressing these challenges upon request;

Pp12 Expressing its grave concern about pollution and environmental degradation caused by armed conflict or terrorism through the targeting of natural resources, vital civilian infrastructure, including water filtration facilities, sanitation and electricity networks, and to residential properties;

Pp13 Noting the long-term socio-economic consequences of the degradation of the environment and natural resources resulting from pollution caused by armed conflict or terrorism, which include, *inter alia*, the loss of biodiversity, the loss of crops or livestock, and the lack of access to clean water and agricultural land, the negative and sometimes irreversible impacts on ecosystem services and their impact on sustainable recovery, contributing to further forced displacement related to environmental factors;

Pp14 Noting also that the collapse of environmental governance in conflict affected areas can lead to inadequate waste management and dumping, while the loss of economic opportunity can compel affected communities to pursue unsustainable and polluting coping strategies;

Pp15 Taking into consideration the potential threat from, and far reaching impact due to, the movement of hazardous wastes over long distances, including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism;

Pp16 Further noting that illicit extraction of natural resources and minerals in areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism can generate pollution and displacement of people in particular those in a vulnerable situation, especially women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons;

Pp17 Stressing the need for the swift identification, assessment, and remediation of pollution impacts in the areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism in order to protect human health and the environment;

Pp18 Welcoming with appreciation United Nations Environment Programme's work on the protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism;

1. *Reaffirms* the rules of international law, including the UN charter, human rights law and international humanitarian law as applicable;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to raise greater international awareness of environmental damage and pollution resulted from armed conflict or terrorism;

3. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures to minimize and control pollution in situations of armed conflict or terrorism;

4. *Stresses* the importance of preventing the pollution of rivers and water reserves with harmful substances as a result of armed conflict or terrorism;

5. *Invites* all Member States, upon the request of affected State, as appropriate, to cooperate closely on preventing, minimizing and mitigating, the negative impacts of armed conflict or terrorism on the environment;

6. *Urges* all States affected by armed conflict or terrorism, to encourage all actors at the national level to participate in the preparation of the national plans and strategies aiming at setting the priorities for environmental assessment and remediation projects, and that the data necessary for identifying health outcomes is collected and integrated into health registries and risk education programmes;

7. *Encourages* the Executive Director to continue undertaking field visits to affected areas upon the invitation of the affected State, as appropriate;

8. Requests the Executive Director to dispatch urgent assistance missions as appropriate, upon an affected State's request, within available resources and in conformity with the Programme's mandate, to affected areas, in order to undertake field-based and post-crisis environmental assessments and recovery, with a view to assisting affected States in controlling pollution resulting from armed conflict or terrorism;

9. *Requests* also the Executive Director, within available resources and in conformity with the Programme's mandate to explore ways to improve UNEP's work on pollution threats arising from armed conflict or terrorism;

10. *Invites* United Nations Offices, Funds and Programmes, Specialized Agencies and related organizations, other international organizations and relevant stakeholders to collaborate closely with the United Nations Environment Programme in providing technical assistance upon request of States affected by pollution resulting from armed conflict or terrorism to implement international agreements on the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes and to help build effective environmental governance;

11. *Requests* that the Executive Director continue interaction with the International Law Commission *inter alia* by providing relevant information to the Commission at its request in support of its work pertaining to pollution resulting from armed conflict or terrorism;

12. *Also requests* that the Executive Director reports to the next session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, on progress towards the implementation of this resolution.

L.6

Rev 01/Dec/2017

Draft Resolution on "Pollution Mitigation by Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Key Sectors"

Submitted by Mexico and co-sponsored by Colombia and Egypt

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

PP1 *Recognizing* that a healthy environment is a fundamental condition for the well-being of all life forms, which greatly depends on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the ecosystem goods and services it underpins; (01/12/2017)

PP2 *Concerned* about the negative impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and health worldwide, caused by pollution of air, land/soil, inland water and oceans; (01/12/2017)

PP3 *Bearing in mind* that some activities conducted by the service and productive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, extractive industries such as oil, gas, mining and energy, as well as manufacturing and processing industry, among others, result in pollution of air, land/soil, inland water and oceans; (01/12/2017)

PP4 *Recognizing* that mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programs, implies that biodiversity is a vital part of the functioning of productive and service sectors and that these should seek to reduce, avoid and mitigate their negative impacts, including pollution, while also generating positive effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services, contributing to sustainable development and the provision of essential services for human health and well-being; (01/12/2017)

PP5 *Also recognizing* that mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into different sectors and fostering cross-sectoral initiatives provides an opportunity to achieve the goals and objectives of different Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other international commitments, such as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, among others; (01/12/2017)

PP6 *Recalling* Resolution 2/16 of the United Nations Environment Assembly on Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being; (01/12/2017)

PP7 *Welcoming* the Convention on Biological Diversity Parties' adoption of The Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being, adopted during the High-Level Segment of the 13th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Cancun, Mexico in 2016; (01/12/2017)

PP8 *Welcoming also* Convention on Biological Diversity Parties' Decision XIII/3 on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors and all other decisions adopted by the parties at CBD Conference of the Parties 13 held in Cancun, Mexico in 2016; (01/12/2017)

PP9 *Further welcoming* Convention on Biological Diversity Parties' Decision XIII/33 deciding that the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol will be held in Egypt from 10 to 22 November 2018 and expressing also appreciation to the government of Peru for its offer to host intersessional open ended meetings prior to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. (01/12/2017)

PP9 *Bis* [*Recognizing* the role of the biodiversity related conventions such as the Ramsar Convention on wetlands in mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors and the alignment of its strategic plan to the Strategic Plan of Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi targets] (GRULAC) (ETH Del) (TUR, US Reserve) (01/12/2017)

1. *Invites* Member States, taking into account differing national circumstances **[and in accordance with the priorities and policies of each country] (IND) (US Del):** (01/12/2017)

(a) To strengthen their efforts to mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within and across sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, mining and energy, infrastructure and manufacturing and processing industries in order to promote the reduction and mitigation [and compensation] **(US Del)(COL, SA Keep) remediation (COL)** of [their] **(EU DEL) the (EU)** negative impacts, including pollution, related to these sectors on biodiversity and **[on the] (US DEL)** ecosystem goods and services; (01/12/2017)

(b) To [work on establishing and/or strengthening] **(US Del) (MEX, IDN, COL Keep) foster (US, IDN)** institutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks, and [incorporating] **incorporate (US)** an inclusive economic, social and environmentally **sustainable (IND)** approach, **(MEX to clarify)** involving as appropriate relevant stakeholders such as indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, civil society, private sector and national and subnational governments; (01/12/2017)

(c) To support sustainable production and consumption through value chains, the application of clean technologies, the **[elimination,] (NZL) (US Reserve)** phasing out **or (JPN)** [and] **(JPN Del) [reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity] (NZL) (US, MEX, EGY Reserve)** [of harmful incentives and the strengthening and promotion of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **consistent with international obligations] (NOR, ARG) (NZL Del)**; (01/12/2017)

(d) To promote the creation of standards and good practice guidelines, related to biodiversity in service and productive sectors taking into account ecosystem based approaches and implication of cumulative environmental effects on biodiversity; (01/12/2017)

(e) To encourage the adaptation of practices for sustainable infrastructure, the conservation of landscapes and ecosystems, the **sustainable (CHE)** use of land and marine spatial planning and the introduction or promotion of measures to raise awareness of the multiple values of biodiversity, that contribute to prevent pollution; (01/12/2017)

***Bis* [to encourage investments in biodiversity as a means of enhancing the functioning of ecosystems and the services it provides, categorized under the four broad categories; provisioning, regulating, supporting and culture] (EGY) (US, EU Reserve)** (01/12/2017)

***Ter* (AFR place holder to provide text)** (01/12/2017)

2. *Requests* the Executive Director, to promote close coordination, collaboration and synergies **related** to mainstreaming biodiversity among relevant organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral environmental agreements and, as appropriate, other organizations and international initiatives and processes; (01/12/2017)

3. *Further requests* the Executive Director to closely cooperate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as appropriate and within the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, on the implementation and follow up of the decisions of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, especially on aspects related to pollution mitigation through mainstreaming biodiversity into [key] **[relevant]** sectors; (01/12/2017)

4. *[Also requests* that Member States consider "Biodiversity" as [the main] **(Chair, GRULAC del) [a possible] (Chair's proposal) (GRULAC Del) a priority (GRULAC)** theme for the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly;] **(BOT, ZIM, EU, CHE, US del) (MEX, SLV keep)** (01/12/2017)

5. *[Requests the* Executive Director to prepare a concept note [for the theme of the fourth Session of United Nations Environment Assembly, for consideration by member states,] **(CHE, EU Del)** on the possible contributions by the United Nations Environment Programme to the [envisaged process of follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,] **(EU, NOR Reserve)** with a view to include pollution, **prevention and (CHE)** mitigation by mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors.] **(BOT, US del)** (01/12/2017)

***Bis [Invites* the United Nations Member States to work with the water sector and the water resources conservation and management sector, notably through mainstreaming and promoting integration of conservation and wise use of water resources into decision making on land use, ground water management, river basin and coastal zone planning] (GRULAC, place holder on text) (ETH Del), (TUR, US Reserve)** (01/12/2017)

L.7

1 December 2017

Draft resolution "Contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the

High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development"

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Pp1 Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", and General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013, on the "Format and organizational aspects of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development", **and General Assembly resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016, on the "Follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level" (Agreed ad ref)**

Pp2 Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment, **(Agreed ad ref)**

Pp3 Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 adopting the outcome document of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", **(Agreed ad ref)**

Pp4 Recalling further resolution 2/5 on "Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", **including its paragraph 2 expressing commitment to convey main messages of its sessions to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to support its function in the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development . (Agreed ad ref)**

Pp5 Reaffirming paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 71/231 of 21 December 2016, which encourages the President of the United Nations Environment Assembly to convey the main messages agreed upon by the Environment Assembly at its sessions during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, **(Agreed ad ref)**

Pp6 Welcoming the invitations of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the United Nations Environment Assembly to provide substantive inputs **showcasing the United Nations Environment Assembly's contribution** to **the** 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; **(agreed ad ref)**

***Pp7 Recognizing* that the main outcomes of the United Nations Environment Assembly provide the key environmental perspective of sustainable development during the sessions of the High-Level Political Forum (agreed ad ref)**

1. ***Reiterates* its commitment to convey the main messages to the** High-level Political Forum **on Sustainable Development to enable it to assess progress and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its interlinkages with the social and economic dimensions (agreed ad ref)**

2. *Decides* to include a standing agenda item of the United Nations Environment Assembly on "Contributions of UNEA to the meetings of High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable

Development", with the aim of considering in its deliberations the Sustainable Development Goals under review at the upcoming annual sessions of the High-Level Political Forum; **(agreed ad ref)**

3. *Further decides* to provide timely **substantive** inputs to the annual meetings of the High-Level Political Forum, including during the period between the biennial sessions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, as follows: **(agreed ad ref)**

(a) Inputs will be provided on the overarching environmental perspective of sustainable development, **(agreed ad ref)**

(b) The inputs will take into account **the HLPF themes as well as** the Sustainable Development Goals under review at each of the annual meetings of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, as well as the inter-linkages **between the environmental dimension and** the social and economic dimensions; **(agreed ad ref)**

(c) The inputs will further take into account relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly; **(agreed ad ref)**

(d) The inputs will be prepared by the Executive Director/Secretariat, under the guidance of the UNEA President, in consultation with and for consideration by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (agreed ad ref)

Bis **Encourages the interaction between the HLPF and the UNEA and looks forward to its continuation and strengthening (agreed ad ref)**

Ter *Recommends* that the President of UNEA actively participates and conveys the main messages of UNEA to the High-level Political Forum **(agreed ad ref)**

4. *Requests* the Executive Director and *recommends* the President of the United Nations Environment Assembly to work closely with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council **to enhance consideration of** the annual contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly **in the work of** the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and to report thereon to the Committee of Permanent Representatives **with a view to provide feedback to the United Nations Environment Assembly (agreed ad ref)**

5. *Requests* the Executive Director **within available resources,** to ensure that the United Nations Environment Programme's regional offices work closely with **Member States and** the Regional Economic Commissions to provide timely inputs in preparation of the annual meetings of the Regional Forums on Sustainable Development, **to enable environmental sustainability issues, including emerging ones,** in the respective regions and the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly are integrated in the discussions and policy recommendations to be submitted to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. **(agreed ad ref)**

L.8

As of 4 December 2017 7pm Group of Friends

United Nations Environment Programme - UNEA-3

Resolution on Environment and Health (title agreed, 30/11/2017) by the European Union and its Member States, and the Philippines

draft

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 adopting the outcome document of the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and its goals and targets **(agreed 02/12/2017);**

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development entitled 'The Future We Want' **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Also recalling the report of the Executive Director for the 2nd meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly "Healthy Environment, Healthy People"[2]; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Welcoming the entering into force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 16 August 2017; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Recognizing the work of the United Nations Environment Programme to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste, which contributes to the prevention of pollution **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Noting with appreciation the role of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management to support pollution prevention and protect the environment and health **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Also welcoming the work of the World Health Organization (WHO) on environment and health issues, such as air pollution, chemicals and waste, including on heavy metals, and antimicrobial resistance and *appreciating* World Health Assembly resolutions related to environment and health **(Agreed, 04/12/2017);**

Welcoming the CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/6 decision on the linkages between health and biodiversity; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Recognizing the essential work conducted by collaborative platforms and initiatives to protect health and the environment; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Welcoming the work of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to assess the health of world's biodiversity through thematic, regional and global assessments; **(agreed 02/12/2017)**

Expressing our deep concern about the burden of disease from environmental risks, which according to recent estimates from WHO[3] amounts to 23% of total global deaths, and the associated costs to society; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Highlighting the findings of the report of the Lancet Commission on pollution and health that health effects of pollution are underestimated in existing calculations of the global burden of disease and that pollution, which was responsible for an estimated 9 million premature deaths in 2015, is the largest environmental cause of disease and premature deaths in the world, and causes welfare losses

[2] United Nations Environment Programme (2016a). *Healthy Environment, Healthy People* Thematic Report - Ministerial Policy Review Session - Second Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme - Nairobi, 23–27 May 2016.

[3] WHO report „Preventing disease through healthy environments: a global assessment of the burden of disease from environmental risks » (2016), page 86.

amounting to 6.2% of global economic output; and *concerned* that deaths associated with ambient air, chemical and soil pollution are rising[4]: **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

Recognizing the important role of regional processes of health and environment including the Asia Pacific Regional Forum on Health and Environment, the European Environment and Health Ministerial process, the African Inter-ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, the joint sessions of the Arab Ministerial councils on the environment and on health, and the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean in contributing to the regional and national policy actions and in strengthening the environment governance around the environment-health nexus **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

1. *Affirms* the strong inter-linkages between environment and health, including health inequalities, and the importance to address them jointly, by implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of applying the precautionary approach as set forth in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as of supporting and facilitating the regular exchange of evidence and science-based knowledge **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

3. *Welcomes* the growing recognition of pollution exposure, as a key risk factor contributing to premature deaths from non-communicable diseases, that now account for seven in ten deaths globally[5], and noting such acknowledgments in the WHO's "Montevideo Roadmap 2018-2030 on Non-Communicable Diseases as Sustainable Development Priority", in Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution E/2017/L.21, and WHO's report "Preventing Non-Communicable Diseases by Reducing Environment Risk Factors. **(agreed 01/12/2017)**

4. *Notes* the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013-2020, which focused primarily on behavioral risk factors, acknowledged the role of environmental and occupational hazards as modifiable risk factors for NCDs, which underscores the need for enhanced communication between the public health and environmental communities on comprehensive approaches to address NCDs. **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

5. *Stresses* the health benefits of addressing global environmental challenges such as air, marine, water and soil pollution, chemicals exposure, waste management, climate change, and biodiversity loss, and their interrelations, and the importance of cross-cutting and preventive approaches, including gender mainstreaming, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem-based approaches, to health and well-being, at all stages; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to work, as appropriate, with intergovernmental regional processes on health and environment, WHO, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),World Organization for Animal Health, UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and other relevant organizations, as well as with the secretariats of the chemical and waste conventions, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the Rio conventions on the environment and health nexus, in order to avoid duplication and improve effectiveness **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

7. *Further requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with WHO, relevant UN entities, and stakeholders, including private sector, and subject to the availability of resources, to continue ongoing efforts to support countries, upon request, in developing integrated environment and health policies and measures, and to develop methods, tools, and guidelines to promote integrated environmental and health risk assessments, building from existing work in this regard; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

8. *Encourages* Member States and stakeholders to continue engaging, as appropriate, in the work of ongoing intergovernmental regional processes on health and environment in addressing the health and environment nexus to spearhead the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

[4] Landrigan, Philip J., et al. "The Lancet Commission on pollution and health." The Lancet (2017).

[5] WHO, Noncommunicable Diseases Fact Sheet, Updated June 2017, http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/

Chemicals and waste

9. *Urges* Member States to intensify efforts to achieve by 2020 goal for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, which is contained in the Sustainable Development Goals as an essential crosscutting issue for the achievement of sustainable development and the protection of human health and the environment, underlining the importance of SAICM and the Overall Orientation and Guidance 2015-2020, taking into account national capacities; and *Urges* Member States to actively engage in the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

10. *Underlines* the importance for human and environmental health, including biodiversity, to avoid and minimize the risks posed by harmful chemicals in products and materials, ensuring their safe use throughout their life cycle, including their environmentally sound re-use, recycling and other recovery, or disposal. **(Agreed, 30/11/2017)**

11. *Encourages* governments and relevant actors, that have not yet done so and in light of national circumstances, to develop, adopt and implement effective measures, and as appropriate, national legislation/regulations aiming to minimize the risks posed by chemicals, including heavy metals, endocrine disruptors or pesticides, in particular to pregnant women, infants and children **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

12. *Urges* parties to the Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions to implement these conventions and invites non-Parties to consider joining them; **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

13. *Invites* member states to increase the awareness of the risks posed to human, animal and environmental health from the improper use of fertilizers and pesticides and to promote measures to address them (EU) **(agreed 01/12/2017)**

14. *Invites* the governments, intergovernmental organizations, private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and the academia to further develop and implement communication strategies on the risks caused by chemical products and waste as well as to foster and facilitate access to information on those risks **(agreed, 30/11/2017)**

15. *Recalls* the shared responsibility of producers and downstream users throughout the value chain and *encourages* all relevant actors to implement the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle, including through developing higher standards and voluntary commitments, and strengthening efforts, for example under the Responsible Care Programme, the Global Product Strategy and other relevant programmes and strategies, in accordance with SAICM and its overall orientation and guidance; **(agreed 02/12/2017)**

16. *Concerned* about the environment and health impacts of pesticides and fertilizers and the lack of data in this regards, *requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to present a report on these impacts and ways to minimize them, in collaboration with WHO, FAO and other relevant organizations by UNEA-5; **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

17. *Notes* that the impacts of the long-term application of pesticides on human and environmental health, particularly if they are persistent or bio-accumulative, are not well known; and therefore Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, subject to the availability of resources, and in cooperation with the FAO and WHO, to encourage research institutions that undertake studies in these areas, including national institutions, to share widely the results of related peer-reviewed epidemiological, and other relevant studies, including environmental monitoring and assessment; **(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

Written text below provided by Kenya on 30/11/2017 (17BIS2 to QUINTUS – proponent considers that it does not belong in this resolution)

***[17BIS2.Encourages* Member States in co-operation with all relevant stakeholders, including the local communities, to create awareness on use of agro-chemicals and drugs that may be toxic to wildlife. [written text provided by Kenya after the end of the discussion, as announced] (EU, NOR del)**

***17TER. Requests* the Executive Director to work with member states, relevant UN agencies, the private sector, including industry, and civil society to raise awareness of the benefits of using lead-free ammunition. [written text provided by Kenya after the end of the discussion, as announced] (EU, NOR del)**

***17QUATER.Requests* the Executive Director in collaboration with Member States and stakeholders including academia and research institutions to conduct research on market-based**

solutions that promote the use of chemicals and drugs that are not toxic to wildlife. [written text provided by Kenya after the end of the discussion, as announced] (EU, NOR del)

***17QUINTUS.Requests* the Executive Director to work with member states and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, to encourage safety-testing of existing non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on scavenging species of wildlife including birds as well as possible future alternatives. [written text provided by Kenya after the end of the discussion, as announced] | (EU, NOR del)**

Alternative texts discussed by Friends of the Chair (4 /12/2017 – 7.00 pm)

Alt text: [*Encourages]* *(KEN del) Calls upon (KEN)* Member States and the Executive Director, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to raise awareness on the negative impacts and risks of chemical pollutants on wildlife including their use and their impacts and risks from agro-chemicals, animal drugs and lead ammunition **[and take appropriate measures to mitigate and avoid such impacts and risks including by implementing relevant decisions under biodiversity related MEAs by encouraging research into non-toxic alternatives and by ensuring effective safety testing and request the Executive Director to continue to cooperate with relevant MEAs to foster these activities as appropriate.] (KEN) (US del)** [and to encourage research regarding alternatives to such chemicals and drugs that are toxic to wildlife and safety testing thereof.] (US) **(KEN del) (US, EU keep)**

Alt Alt text : *Encourages* Member States and the Executive Director, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to raise awareness on the negative impacts and risks of chemical pollutants on wildlife including their use and their impacts and risks from agro-chemicals, animal drugs and lead ammunition and to encourage research regarding alternatives to such chemicals and drugs that are toxic to wildlife and safety testing thereof. (**Friends of the Chair, except for one delegation**)

Climate

18. *Recognizes* the substantial risks posed by climate change to health, and *welcomes* the efforts undertaken to address climate change, including under the Paris Agreement adopted under the UNFCCC, as essential contributions to improve health; **(agreed 4/12/2017)**

19. *Recognizes* the likely increased risks of vector-borne diseases due to climate change, noting the documented increased risks of some vector-borne diseases and the lower scientific certainty associated with the risks of other vector-borne diseases, and the need for a preventive approach and integrated collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme and WHO in this regard; **(agreed 4/12/2017)**

20. *Notes* the Marrakech Ministerial Declaration on Health, Environment and Climate Change and invites member states to also consider following up on the issues addressed in the declaration, inter alia at the next meeting of the World Health Assembly **(agreed 4/12/2017)**

21. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to regularly report to the CPR on the ongoing consultations between WHO, United Nations Environment Programme, WMO and the UNFCCC secretariat on joint activities on climate change, environment and health, including on the preparation of a joint plan; **(agreed 4/12/2017)**

22. Also *requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, subject to the availability of resources, to assess the health co-benefits of its current climate change-related projects, notably for vulnerable groups, and to report on the results of this work to the CPR; **(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

Biodiversity

23. *Recognizes* that biodiversity loss is a health risk multiplier, including by aggravating environmental challenges and *underlines* in addition the benefits for health and well-being in protecting and restoring biodiversity, ecosystems and their services; **(Agreed, 1/12/2017)**

24. *Recognizes* that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent; *Emphasizes* in this regard the value of the "One Health" approach, an integrated approach which fosters cooperation between environmental conservation and the human health, animal health, and plant health sectors; **(Agreed, 1/12/2017)**

25. *Encourages* Member States and invites relevant organizations to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to enhance ecosystem resilience, including by taking actions to halt biodiversity loss, and promote coordination between policies and actions aimed at

improving biodiversity conservation, food safety and human health as an important safeguard for current and future health and human well-being focusing on relevant sectors;**(Agreed, 1/12/2017)**

26. *Requests* the Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme to include human health factors in its projects on ecosystem valuation and accounting and, subject to the availability of resources, to assess the health co-benefits of its current biodiversity-related projects and to report on the results of this work to the CPR; **(Agreed, 1/12/2017)**

27. *Encourages* member states to facilitate dialogue between agencies responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for health and other sectors across all levels of government to consider relevant health, biodiversity linkages in developing and updating relevant national programmes and policies, strategies, plans, and in various environment and health assessments to strengthen national monitoring capacities, data collection, and to develop inter-disciplinary education, training, capacity building and research programmes; **(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

Antimicrobial resistance

28. *Recognizes* that antimicrobial-resistance (AMR) is a current and increasing threat and challenge to global health, food security and sustainable development of all countries; (**agreed, 02/12/2017)**

29. *Welcomes* the United Nations high level meeting of the General Assembly on AMR in September 2016 and its political declaration which raised awareness on AMR at the highest political level and reaffirmed the WHO Global Action Plan on AMR, which was prepared in collaboration with the FAO and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and adopted at the World Health Assembly in May 2015 as the blueprint for action; *Further welcomes* the efforts and investments of the WHO, other UN agencies and member states, including national action plans developed in accordance with the five overarching strategic objectives of the WHO Global Action Plan, and the participation of the United Nations Environment Programme in t... UN interagency Coordinating Group on AMR ; **(agreed 02/12/2017)**

30. *Underlines* the need to further understand the role of environmental pollution in the development of antimicrobial resistance, the limited availability, tools for, and use of environmental surveillance of anthropogenic sourced antimicrobials, and the limited understanding of the long term effects of antimicrobials in the environment to the health of humans, animals, plants and ecosystems;**(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

31. *Notes* that human, animal and plant health and the environment are interconnected and that addressing the development and spread of anti-microbial resistance effectively requires a holistic and multi-sectorial approach; **(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

32. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to work in close collaboration with WHO, FAO, OIE and all other relevant organizations, academia, private sector, and civil society to support efforts by member states to identify and characterize the human and animal health risk, based on the One Health approach and in line with the WHO Global Action Plan on AMR, as well as the risk to biodiversity and ecosystems, arising from anthropogenic sourced antimicrobial resistance in the environment; **(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

33. *Also requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with WHO, FAO, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the IOMC, SAICM and the Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, and subject to the availability of resources, to prepare by UNEA-5, a report on environmental impacts of antimicrobial resistance and the causes for development and spread of resistances in the environment, including the gaps in understanding of these impacts and causes; **(agreed 02/12/2017)**

34. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as part of evidence-based environmental policymaking, putting in place measures, as nationally appropriate, to effectively manage waste and wastewater to minimize their contribution to antimicrobial resistance through environmental contamination, including such applicable to municipalities, agricultural industry, healthcare facilities, manufacturers of antibiotics, household detergent waste and heavy metals; **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

Sustainable consumption and production

35. *Underlines* that sustainable consumption and production, resource efficiency, life cycle approaches, sustainable finance, and other cross cutting approaches, including those supported by various governments, such as circular economy, sustainable materials management and 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), provide key system wide and preventive solutions to tackle pollution and thereby improve synergistically health and the environment; **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

36. *Welcomes* the report by the International Resource Panel "Assessing global resource use. A system approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction"; underlines that environmental impacts, including pollution, cannot be effectively mitigated by focusing on emission abatement alone and calls for the development of strategies to enhance resource efficiency along the full life cycle of products; and *welcomes* further work of the International Resource Panel on the status and trends of natural resource use and management and its links with pollution and other environmental impacts, as well as on the identification of options for enhancing sustainable management of natural resources and encourages the International Resource Panel to make available reports to be considered, as relevant, at the United Nations Environment Assembly; **(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

37. *Recommends* the inclusion of a cross-cutting monitored indicator on health and well-being impacts in the Indicators of Success Framework for the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns; **(agreed, 1/12/2017)**

38. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with WHO and other UN agencies, to identify opportunities for and promote sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption and production patterns that would benefit the environment and human health through, inter alia, the promotion of public health campaigns; **(agreed, 02/12/2017)**

39. *Emphasizes* the importance of education, lifelong learning and raising public awareness, notably through measures aimed at providing Product Sustainability Information in order to stress the shared responsibility of all stakeholders including industry and allow informed choices by consumers, notes in this regard the newly launched Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information; and calls upon Member States to strengthen efforts in the areas of education, and together with the private sector, as appropriate, in training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and cooperation with regards to linkages between health and environment; **(agreed, 4/12/2017)**

40. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to present a report on the implementation of this resolution at UNEA-4. **(agreed 02/12/2017)**

L.13

Draft resolution on investing in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (19/10/2017)(09/11/17)

Proposed by the African group of States

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Pp1. Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and its Sustainable Development Goals and targets, **(19/10/2017) (09/11/17) (30/11/2017)**

Pp2 Emphasizing that policies supporting innovative environmental solutions can facilitate the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, **(30/11/2017)**

Pp3. Recalling its resolution 1/10 of 27 June 2014 and paragraph 2 of Governing Council decision 27/8, in which it was acknowledged that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools developed by States Members of the United Nations in order to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication, **(19/10/2017) (09/11/17) (30/11/2017)**

Pp4 [Acknowledging that natural capital is a concept whose meaning is still under discussion and that natural assets have different intrinsic values and are subject to national jurisdiction and sovereignty, and **recalling UNEA Resolution 2/13] (EU, reserve) (MEX, ARG, AFRICA, PAK keep original)(19/10/2017) (30/11/2017)**

Pp5. *Recognizing* the need to promote investment in innovative environmental solutions to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda, and their strategic role in providing practical and affordable solutions to socioeconomic development challenges, including those associated with the use of scientific and technological knowledge **(19/10/2017) (09/11/17)(30/11/2017)**

Pp6. Mindful that sustainable management of natural capital is one of the innovative approaches that can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development **(09/11/17) (30/11/2017)**

Pp6bis Stressing that the conservation of the environment, ecosystem services and their functions, as well as the sustainable use and management of natural resources should be ensured in the promotion of innovative environmental solutions,**((30/11/2017)**

PP7. Noting that investing and promoting innovative environmental solutions in areas such as clean energy, ecosystem-based approaches to agriculture and sustainable industrialization and sustainable consumption and production can contribute to reducing pollution, enhancing the capacity of ecosystems, improving food security, accelerating socioeconomic transformation and creating sustainable employment and economic growth, **(19/10/2017) (09/11/17) (30/11/2017)**

Pp10 Emphasizing that innovative **environmentally sound** technology [development and transfer] **(US del) (COL keep) as mutually agreed (AUS)**, [finance **provision and**] **(ARG, BRA) (US del) financial (US)** mobilization **from all sources (US)**, capacity-building, education, research and development and technical support have the potential to enhance and **strengthen** national capacities to develop **local** innovative environmental solutions particularly focus for on developing countries **in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Agenda 2030 (US Reserve) (19/10/2017) (09/11/17) (30/11/2017)**

Invites member States, **as appropriate,** to take measures to promote and invest in innovative environmental **[and socially responsible] (LKA) (BRA, AFRICA del) and socially inclusive (BRA) (AFRICA del)** policy interventions and actions to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; **(19/10/2017) (09/11/17)**

LKA agrees with proposal of AFRICA on introduction of new paragraph to cover social inclusive approaches

Encourages member States to promote and facilitate **research and development (CHN)** [measures and reforms as appropriate, to strengthen,] **(CHN del)** innovative environmentally sound **[and socially responsible] (LKA, CHN)(BRA, AFRICA del) and socially inclusive (BRA)**

(AFRICA del) and high resource efficiency (CHN) technologies that will ensure value addition through the sustainable use of natural capital **and natural resources** , while minimizing pollution and preventing, reducing and reversing ecosystem degradation;**(AFRICA Keep Original) (19/10/2017) (09/11/17)**

Encourages the promotion of innovative environmental solutions by facilitating and enhancing, inter alia, innovative financing schemes, education, research and development, capacity-building, private and public partnerships and policy coherence **(19/10/2017)(09/11/17) (30/11/17)**

Reiterates the need to develop and strengthen partnerships between Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community, Inter-governmental organisations and other relevant parties to promote and enhance investment in innovative environmental solutions; **(19/10/2017) (09/11/17) (30/11/17)**

1. *Urges* Member states to adopt, as appropriate, measures for preventing, reducing and reversing ecosystems degradation and loss in order to sustainably use and manage natural resources towards sustainable development **(30/11/17)**

5 Bis *Further* urges member states to promote environmentally sound innovative policies for sustainable industrialization, agriculture, urban development, transport, tourism and trade, as well as sustainable consumption and production in these key sectors. **(30/11/17)**

Also reaffirms that the availability and accessibility of adequate, predictable and sustainable finance**], technology transfer and capacity-building] (US del) (AFRICA, COL,MEX keep)** are essential to unlocking practical, affordable and innovative environmental solutions; **(19/10/2017) (09/11/17)**

Requests the United Nations Environment Programme, subject to the availability of resources, and in collaboration with other United Nations entities, development partners and the international community to facilitate the strengthening of international cooperation by supporting countries' efforts to develop policies and measures that contribute towards innovative environmental solutions **(30/11/17)**

[*Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme **subject to the availability of resources (EU)** and in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to support countries in the promotion of innovative environmental solutions] **(19/10/2017) (09/11/2017) (US, ARG Del)**

Requests the Executive Director to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fourth session. **(19/10/2017) (09/11/2017)**

L.14

01 December 2017

Africa Group

Managing Soil pollution to achieve Sustainable Development

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Pp1 ***Recalling*** the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

Pp2 Recalling the revised World Soil Charter, adopted by the 39th FAO Conference (Rome, 13 June 2015), and reaffirming in this regard that Governments should establish and implement regulations to limit the accumulation of contaminants beyond established levels to safeguard human health and well-being and facilitate remediation of contaminated soils that exceed these levels where they pose a threat to humans, plants, and animals;

Pp3 Recalling the United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/24 on Combating Desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands;

Pp4 Welcoming the work of the FAO on soil issues, including the establishment of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) by the FAO Council in December 2012 and the publication of the "Status of the World's Soil Resources" report by the GSP Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soil (ITPS) in

December 2015 as well as the development of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM) endorsed by the 155th session of the FAO Council (Rome, 5 December 2016);

Pp5 Welcoming the work of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on land and the publication of the Global Land Outlook at the UNCCD COP13 in September 2017;

Pp6 Acknowledging that land is the main resource base around which ecosystem services are anchored and that soil is one of the largest reservoirs of biodiversity, and the negative impacts of the contamination of soil undermine productivity and sustainability of ecosystems, biodiversity, agriculture and food security and clean ground and surface water potentially hampering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including, SDGs 1,2, 3, 6,12, 13 and 15[6];

PP7 Further acknowledging that soils, as containing the largest active carbon stock after the oceans, are an essential element for climate change mitigation and resilience, and that land pollution leads to a reduction of the soil biological activity and therefore is one factor contributing to the reduction of its capacity to act as a carbon sink.

Pp8 Recognizing that preventing, reducing and managing soil pollution is vital to protecting human and environmental health and improving human well-being;

Pp9 Concerned about the threat of soil pollution emanating from oil spillages, unsustainable mining practices, unregulated or uncontrolled disposals and emissions of chemicals and heavy metals, wastes, improper use of fertilisers and pesticides in agricultural production, and contamination from landfills; **(19/10/2017)**

Pp10 Also concerned about the knowledge gap and lack of data and information on soil pollution and contamination and its impact on health and the environment globally, as well as the lack of coordinated and robust policies approach to curtail soil pollution, at national, and where relevant regional and international levels;

Pp11 Emphasizing that capacity building, technology development and transfer on mutually agreed terms and resource mobilization from all sources are important elements to achievement of sustainable development;

1. *Requests* Member States and invites relevant UN organizations to address soil pollution within the global environmental, food security and agriculture, development and health agendas in an integrated manner, especially through preventive approaches and risk management using available science;

2. *Encourages* Member States to undertake necessary measures at national, and as appropriate regional levels, to among others, formulate new and strengthen existing strategic interventions, policies and legislation, aimed at setting norms and standards to prevent, reduce and manage soil pollution;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Environment Programme to provide, upon request and in collaboration with other UN agencies and stakeholders, support to governments' efforts to strengthen and, as appropriate and coordinate national and, regional policies and legislation to curb soil pollution;

4. *Invites* the international community, regional bodies, civil society and the private sector to support development of information systems of polluted sites and programmes that invest in the sustainable land management and research aimed at preventing, reducing and managing soil pollution;

5. *Reiterates* that availability and accessibility of adequate, predictable and sustainable resource mobilization from all sources, technology development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer on mutually agreed terms and capacity building, are important to the effective prevention, reduction and management of soil pollution;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with other UN agencies and relevant global and regional initiatives with expertise related to soil and soil pollution, including the FAO, the Global Soil Partnership, the UNCCD, the WHO, the Stockholm and Minamata

[6] SDGs, 1 on ending poverty, 2 on ending hunger and achieving food security, **3 (EU)** 6 ensuring availability and sustainable management of water, **12 (EU)** 13 actions to combat climate change and its impacts and 15 on protecting and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation

Conventions and the International Committee on Contaminated Land to cooperate as appropriate on efforts geared at preventing, reducing and managing soil pollution;

7. *Further requests* the Executive Director within available resources by the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly to invite within their respective mandates relevant UN organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the FAO, the GSP and its Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soil and the UNCCD:

(a) to prepare a report based on available scientific information and data, on:

(i) the extent and future trends of soil pollution, considering both point source contamination and diffuse pollution;

(ii) ii the risks and impacts of soil pollution on health, the environment and food security including land degradation and the burden of disease resulting from exposure to contaminated soil .

(b) to elaborate technical guidelines for the prevention and minimization of soil contamination as a contribution to support the implementation of the VGSSM, including nature-based solutions.

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with Member States to invite within their respective mandates and available resources the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO), other relevant United Nations agencies and in collaboration with partners, including, the academia, research and scientific institutions to work with United Nations Environment Programme to :

(a) promote research and development that contributes to controlling and managing soil pollution;

(b) strengthen the science-policy interface to inform policy making on soil pollution, as appropriate, at national, regional and international levels;

(c) raise awareness and improve the dissemination of knowledge on soil pollution;

(d) promote a coordinated approach for combating soil pollution including the promotion of coherent and coordinated data collection and management, and information sharing on soil pollution.

9. *Further requests* the Executive Director to report progress on the implementation of the present resolution at the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

L.20

Suggested action by the United Nations Environment Assembly on marine litter and microplastics

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and therein Sustainable Development Goal 14 and its target 14.1, which seeks, by 2025, to "prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution",

Recalling the United Nations Environment Assembly's decisions and recommendations on measures to reduce marine plastic litter and microplastics in the resolutions 1/6 "Marine plastic debris and microplastics" and 2/11 "Marine plastic litter and microplastics",

Acknowledging the increased knowledge on the levels, sources, negative effects of, and measures to reduce marine litter and microplastics, as summarized in the UNEP 2016 Assessment report "Marine plastic debris and microplastics - Global lessons and research to inspire action and guide policy change", the First World Ocean Assessment and numerous other reports and scientific publications,

Noting the UNEP/EA.3/INF/5 report "Combating marine plastic litter and microplastics: An assessment of the effectiveness of relevant international, regional and sub-regional governance strategies and approaches", as requested in UNEA Resolution 2/11,

Noting the commitment of Member States to the "Our ocean, our future: call for action" Declaration adopted at the UN Ocean Conference in 2017 and the voluntary commitments presented there, at the Our Ocean Conferences (Washington D.C., USA, Valparaiso, Chile, and Valletta, Malta), and at UNEA-3, as well as the G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter decided in 2017, on efforts to prevent and reduce marine litter and microplastics,

Noting the International Coral Reef Initiative recommendation to reduce microbead pollution in the marine environment adopted in November 2016 and the call for action by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) Member Countries for a call for action for SPREP Members on plastic microbeads,

Noting with concern the high and rapidly increasing levels of marine plastic litter and the expected increase in negative effects on marine biodiversity, ecosystems, animal well-being, fisheries, maritime transport, recreation and tourism, local societies and economies, and the urgent need for strengthened knowledge on the levels and effects of micro- and nanoplastics on marine ecosystems, seafood and human health,

Recognizes with concern that natural disasters and increasingly severe weather events cause significant input of marine litter and microplastics to the marine environment,

Underlining that preventive action through waste minimization and environmentally sound waste management should be given the highest priority, and that this is especially important in geographical areas with the largest sources of marine plastic litter, *recognizing* that technology and effective measures already exist that may provide cost-effective, environmentally sound and locally and regionally adapted solutions,

Emphasizing that technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and resource mobilization from all sources are important elements to combatting marine litter and microplastics,

Acknowledging the challenges of addressing marine plastic pollution in the face of increasing production and consumption of plastic in products and packaging, and urging all countries and other stakeholders to make responsible use of plastic while endeavoring to reduce unnecessary plastic use, and to promote research and application of environmentally-sound alternatives.

1. *Stresses* the importance of long-term elimination of discharge of litter and microplastics to the oceans and of avoiding detriment to marine ecosystems and the human activities dependent on them from marine litter and microplastics;

2. *Urges* all actors to step up actions to "by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution";

3. *Encourages* also all Member States to, based on best available knowledge on sources and levels of marine litter and microplastics in the environment, prioritize policies and measures at appropriate scale, to avoid marine litter and microplastics entering the marine environment;

4. *Encourages* all Member States and invites other actors, taking into account the national conditions, to:

(a) fully implement the recommendations and actions in the UNEA 1/6 and 2/11 resolutions, as relevant, and *emphasizes* that these resolutions have important elements and guidance not repeated in this resolution,

(b) cooperate to establish common definitions and harmonized standards and methodologies for measurement and monitoring of marine litter and microplastics,

(c) develop and implement action plans for preventing marine litter and microplastics, encouraging resource efficiency, including prevention and increasing collection and recycling rates of plastic waste and re-design and re-use of products, materials and avoiding the unnecessary use of plastic and plastic containing chemicals of particular concern where appropriate,

(d) include where appropriate, marine litter and microplastics in regional, national and local waste management plans and in wastewater treatment,

(e) develop integrated and source-to-sea approaches to combat marine litter and microplastics from all sources, taking into account that plastic litter and microplastics are transported

to the oceans from land-based sources by rivers and run-off or wind from land and that plastic litter is an important source for microplastics, and include the land/sea and freshwater/sea interface in action plans for preventing marine litter including microplastics,

(f) also step up measures to prevent marine litter and microplastics from sea-based sources, amor g others including fisheries, aquaculture, off-shore installations and shipping including through promoting the accessibility and the use of port reception facilities,

(g) encourage that, in plans to prevent and reduce damage from natural disasters and increasingly severe weather events, measures to prevent marine litter and microplastics are included, in particular from land-based sources,

(h) prioritize where feasible clean-up in the marine environment in areas where marine litter poses a significant threat to human health, biodiversity, wildlife or sustainable use and can be conducted cost-effectively and without harm to the ecosystems;

5. *Recognizes* that private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can contribute significantly to prevent and reduce marine litter and microplastics, including through information sharing, awareness raising, developing new environmentally sound technologies, capacity building and clean-up actions, and *encourages* the cooperation between governments, regional bodies, private sector, and civil society, including through the Global Partnership on Marine Litter and its regional nodes, to this end;

6. *Notes* the important role of key sectors such as plastic producers, retailers and the consumer goods industry as well as importers, packaging firms and transport firms to contribute to the reduction of marine litter, including microplastics, arising from their products and activities, as well as to provide information on the impacts arising from their products throughout their life-cycle, and encourages innovative approaches such as the use of extended producer responsibility schemes, container deposit schemes and other initiatives;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director, subject to the availability of resources, to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme's capacity and activity on marine litter and microplastics, including through:

(a) strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme's contribution to the Global Partnership on Marine Litter,

(b) providing advice on the prioritizing of activities upon request based on best available scientific knowledge, and the most environmentally sound and cost-effective measures to prevent and reduce marine litter and microplastics, according to the UNEA resolutions 1/6, 2/11 and this resolution,

(c) facilitating the establishment and implementation of regional and national action plans to prevent and reduce litter and microplastics in the marine environment, as requested by Member States,

(d) supporting countries, upon request, in collaboration with other international organisations and relevant stakeholders, in closing data gaps and improving the availability of accessible data on sources and extent of marine litter and microplastics in the environment,

(e) closely liaising with other UN agencies to encourage them to support programmes to achieve marine litter and microplastic reduction;

8. *Invites* relevant international and regional organizations and conventions including inter alia the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the International Maritime Organization and its conventions, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations / Arrangements, the Regional Seas Conventions and Programmes, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management, as appropriate within their mandates, to increase their action to prevent and reduce marine litter and microplastics and their harmful effects, and coordinate where appropriate to achieve this end;

9. *Request* the Executive Director, subject to availability of resources, in cooperation with other relevant bodies and international initiatives, to compile the voluntary commitments as applicable targeting marine litter and microplastics and to provide an overview of their scope in support of the United Nations Environment Assembly's work on this issue and to better understand progress towards achieving SDG Target 14.1 and present this report to UNEA-4;

10. *Decides* to convene meetings of, subject to the availability of resources, an Ad Hoc Open Ended Expert Group, to further examine the barriers to, and options for, combating marine plastic litter and microplastics from all sources, especially land based sources, and:

(a) requests the Executive Director to provide the secretariat for this work,

(b) decides that the Ad Hoc Open Ended Expert Group will be informed by and build on inter alia relevant resolutions, decisions, and reports by the United Nations Environment Programme, other organizations, Member States, and stakeholders as appropriate,

(c) decides that the Ad Hoc Open Ended Expert Group will include experts with the relevant technical expertise from all Member States, representation from international and regional conventions and organizations and relevant stakeholders,

(d) decides that the Ad Hoc Open Ended Expert Group will have the initial Programme of Work:

(i) explore all barriers to combating marine litter and microplastics, including challenges related to resources in developing countries,

(ii) identify the range of national, regional and international response options, including actions and innovative approaches, and voluntary and legally binding governance strategies and approaches;

(iii) identify environmental, social and economic costs and benefits of different response options;

(iv) examine the feasibility and effectiveness of different response options;

(v) identify potential options for continued work for consideration by the United Nations Environment Assembly,

(e) decides to convene at least one meeting, but no more than two meetings, before UNEA-4, including enabling the participation of developing countries,

(f) requests the Executive Director to provide a progress update on the Programme of Work, including on the results of the meeting(s) at UNEA-4,

(g) decides to determine at UNEA-4 on the future direction, timing, and expected outcomes of the work;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director to report on the implementation of 1/6, 2/11 and this resolution to UNEA-4.

L.23

Preventing and Reducing Air Pollution to Improve Air Quality Globally (Agreed ad ref)

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 1/7, by which the Assembly endorsed strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality and urged member states to take action to address air pollution, (Agreed ad ref)

Acknowledging the work of some initiatives such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) Batumi Action on Cleaner Air (BACA) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nation's Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution that can inspire countries to take action to improve air quality and protect human health. (Agreed ad ref)

Reaffirming the Outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in which countries committed to promote sustainable development policies that supported healthy air quality in the context of sustainable cities and human settlements, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which outlines a roadmap to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection and prosperity for all, and *recognizing* that air pollution abatement is important to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Agreed ad ref)

Recognizing that air pollution is the single greatest environmental risk to health, and one of the main avoidable causes of death and disease globally with some estimated 6.5 million premature deaths[7] across the world attributed to indoor and outdoor air pollution, and *recognizing that* particularly in developing countries, air pollution disproportionately affects women, children and the elderly especially in low-income populations as they are often exposed to high levels of ambient air pollution and indoor air pollution from cooking and heating with wood fuels and kerosene. (Agreed ad ref)

Concerned that air pollution is a global problem with far-reaching impacts due to its transport over long distances, and that in the absence of aggressive intervention, the number of premature deaths due to ambient air pollution are estimated to be on track to increase by more than 50% by 2050,[8] (Agreed ad ref)

Concerned further at the high costs to society of air pollution due to negative impacts on the economy, work productivity, health care costs and tourism among others and noting the economic benefits of investing in air pollution control and therefore *understanding* there is also an economic rationale to act and that cost-effective solutions exist to address air pollution, (Agreed ad ref)

Mindful that poor air quality is a challenge in the context of sustainable development, to all countries, in particular in cities and urban areas in developing countries, with levels of air pollution higher than the World Health Organization air quality guidelines, (Agreed ad ref)

Recognizing that some air pollutants, such as black carbon, methane and ground-level ozone, are also short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and are responsible for a significant portion of air pollution-related deaths, as well as impacts on crops and hence food security, and their reduction has co-benefits for the climate. (Agreed ad ref)

Noting the voluntary reduction commitments and cooperative efforts by some Member States to reduce emissions of black carbon, such as the aspirational collective goal set out in the Arctic Council's 2017 Fairbanks Declaration. (Agreed ad ref)

Acknowledging that air pollution affects several aspects of society and addressing air pollution results in multiple benefits – to human health, the economy, ecosystems and to climate, and that efforts across sectors are needed to improve air quality. (Agreed ad ref)

1. *Reaffirms* the call in United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 1/7 for Member States to take action across sectors to reduce all forms of air pollution and urges member states to: (Agreed ad ref)

(a) Establish relevant systems to monitor air pollution, in order to be well-informed on the state of air quality and sources of pollution in affected areas and to support improved air quality management (Agreed ad ref)

(b) Set ambitious ambient air quality standards taking into account guidelines from the World Health Organization; (Agreed ad ref)

(c) Include, as appropriate, air pollutants that are also short-lived climate pollutants in national action programmes to prevent and reduce air pollution; (Agreed ad ref)

(d) Put in place policies and measures to prevent and reduce air pollution from their significant sources (Agreed ad ref)

(e) Integrate and strengthen air pollution management aspects in the national development agenda, and to internalize pollution costs; (Agreed ad ref)

(f) Create awareness at national, sub-national and local levels and within the private sector on the environmental, health and socio-economic negative impacts of pollution; as well as the economic benefits of taking action (Agreed ad ref)

(g) Strengthen capacities to develop national and subnational emissions inventories as an input to prioritize sectors and activities to further promote the emissions reduction measures (Agreed ad ref)

[7] See Ambient Air Pollution: A Global Assessment of Exposure and Burden of Disease, WHO (2016) (http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/250141/1/9789241511353-eng.pdf)

[8] See The Lancet Commission on pollution and health, London, England, 19 October 2017 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32345-0).

2. *Encourages* Member States when undertaking activities in paragraph 1 above to: (Agreed ad ref)

(a) Consider using available tools, including BACA, to inspire, as appropriate, national action to improve air quality and protect public health and ecosystems (Agreed ad ref)

(b) Consider joining or cooperating with, as appropriate, relevant global initiatives such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Global Methane Initiative. (Agreed ad ref)

(c) Facilitate action to reduce air pollution in urban and rural areas including by encouraging cities and local governments to consider participating in, as appropriate, the *BreatheLife* campaign (Agreed ad ref)

3. *Also encourages* Member States when undertaking activities in paragraph 1 (c) above to: (Agreed ad ref)

(a) Develop and implement national methane reductions strategies, where appropriate, that could target key methane-emitting sectors, (Agreed ad ref); and,

(b) Prioritize measures to reduce particulate matter that also reduce black carbon emissions; (Agreed ad ref)

4. *Further encourages* governments to pursue synergies and co-benefits between national clean air policies and policies in key areas such as transport, including vehicle emissions and fuel standards, urbanization, climate change, energy access and agriculture and to take advantage of synergistic effects of efficient nitrogen management on reducing air, marine and water pollution. (Agreed ad ref)

5. *Stresses* the need for further sharing of existing knowledge by: (Agreed ad ref)

(a) Engaging in regional cooperation on science, technology, policy, measures and best practices related to addressing air pollution; (Agreed ad ref)

(b) Sharing of knowledge among existing and any future regional cooperation fora, such as UNECE CLRTAP, Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership and African Sustainable Transport Forum, in order to benefit from their experience and expertise on the topics in sub paragraph (a) above, including through participating in expert workshops and other meetings in these fora, as appropriate. (Agreed ad ref)

6. *Calls on* Member States to pursue a shared response and to identify solutions to address air pollution including by: (Agreed ad ref)

(a) Strengthening inter-governmental cooperation to address and reduce negative impacts of air pollution; (Agreed ad ref)

(b) Promoting increased cooperation between UNEP and the relevant international organisations in order to strengthen the actions of these organizations on air quality; (Agreed ad ref)

(c) Maximizing the efficiencies and synergies between the contributions of partners and International Financing Institutions and other funding organizations to facilitate actions, including regional and national initiatives, to address air pollution; (Agreed ad ref)

(d) Inviting Member States in a position to do so, financial institutions and private sector to contribute technical and financial support towards regional and national initiatives to address air pollution; (Agreed ad ref)

(e) Participating in workshops for experts to share information and best practices on approaches, measures and capacity building; (Agreed ad ref)

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to, within available resources: (Agreed ad ref)

(a) Deliver information to stakeholders on the CCAC and assist in the implementation as appropriate, of the *Global Strategy to Introduce Low Sulfur Fuels*[9] and *Cleaner Diesel Vehicles*. (Agreed ad ref)

(b) Assist in the implementation of *Roadmap for Clean Fuel and Vehicle Standards in Southern and Western Africa and the* African Sustainable Transport Forum Action Plan. (Agreed ad ref)

[9] Cleaning Up The Global On Road Diesel Fleet: A Global Strategy To Introduce Low Sulfur Fuel and Cleaner Diesel Vehicles. UNEP (2016)

(c) Support the enhancement of regional cooperation to address air pollution, including transboundary air pollution for interested member states, in the areas of science, technology, policy, measures and best practices, in close cooperation with relevant initiatives, including the CLRTAP and APCAP, and organize regional communities of practice for air quality management through UNEP's regional offices. (Agreed ad ref)

(d) Provide a platform for cooperation and information-sharing between interested Member States and relevant organizations working to reduce air pollution, such as the CRLTAP and other organizations, and house capacity-building resources and online tools that enable Member States to use existing air quality data to support policy and decision-making; (Agreed ad ref)

(e) Continue to support countries, in particular developing countries, in putting in place affordable air quality networks that will raise awareness among citizens about pollution levels and their impact on human health and the environment, and produce regional assessments of capacity needs based on input from the communities of practice; (Agreed ad ref)

(f) Strengthen technical support provided by global and regional networks, as appropriate, and to enhance institutional capacity to develop air pollution action plans, particularly within the environment and health sectors, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, and for specific issues, including in particular indoor air pollution; (Agreed ad ref)

(g) Support Member States in identifying, prioritizing and addressing key sources of air pollution; (Agreed ad ref)

(h) Support developing countries in expanding the use of cleaner fuels for cooking to prevent and reduce indoor air pollution through cooperating with partners to promote sustainable finance, investment mechanisms, innovative and technological solutions, as well as education and public awareness. (Agreed ad ref)

(i) Assess gaps in, and opportunities for, mitigation and cooperation with a view to advancing a shared response to addressing air pollution globally; (Agreed ad ref)

(j) Undertake an assessment of progress being made by Member States to adopt and implement key actions that can significantly improve air quality, in time for UNEA 5 and thereafter, synchronized with the Global Environment Outlook cycle. (Agreed ad ref)

8. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the United Nations Environment Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution at its fourth session. (Agreed ad ref)

L/24

Eliminating Exposure to Lead Paint and Promoting Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Lead-Acid Batteries

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Preamble

1. ***Emphasizing*** that to reduce the level of exposure to lead is important since no known level of exposure to lead is considered safe and recognizing the need for progress in all regions toward addressing sources of lead *exposure*;

2. ***Recalling*** United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 1/5 and 2/7 on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste, which recognized the significant risks to human health and environment arising from releases of lead into the environment and encouraged action on reducing sources of lead, as well as the goal of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) to have environmentally sound management of chemicals by 2020, as also reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. ***Concerned*** about the health and environmental impacts from waste lead-acid batteries recycling, including through activities in the informal sector in developing countries, and the lack of awareness about lead poisoning and adequate infrastructure for environmentally sound management;

pp3 bis 3 bis Recognizing that recycled lead is used in both developed and developing countries, however the environmental and health impacts from the waste lead-acid battery recycling occurs primarily in developing countries;

4. ***Also Concerned*** that exposure to lead, including lead in paint and in waste lead-acid batteries, can cause serious lifelong damage, especially in children, such as loss of IQ and behavioral problems, and that exposure of pregnant women to high levels of lead can cause miscarriage, stillbirth as well as malformations;

5. ***Recognising*** that the sound management of chemicals and waste should benefit from an increased political attention in order to reach sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda;

6. ***Welcoming*** once again the work undertaken and the decisions taken within the framework of *inter alia* SAICM and the Basel Convention, and building on UNEA resolution 1/5 and its annex on "Strengthening the sound management of chemicals and waste in the long term";

7. ***Recognizing*** the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance) and the progress made;

, including through

8. ***Welcoming*** also the work of the Global Partnership on Waste Management as a tool for providing an overview analyses and recommendations for policies and actions for environmentally sound management of waste;

9. ***Noting*** the release of the Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint by the United Nations Environment Programme;

9 bis Welcoming the call to action by the 70th World Health Assembly to phase out lead paint by 2020;

10. ***Having considered*** the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of UNEA Resolution 2/7 on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste;

10 bis *Stressing* the importance of financial, technical, technological, and capacity building support, particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in order to strengthen national capabilities for the management of lead.

Operative part

1. ***Reiterates*** strong determination to continue to reduce exposure to lead, including through promoting environmentally sound management of waste lead-acid batteries and eliminating lead paint;

1 bis alt ***Encourages*** governments, that have not yet done so and in light of national circumstances, to develop, adopt and implement legislation/regulations, and to support the development of private sector strategies where appropriate, to eliminate lead paint, and to undertake actions throughout the value chain, including disposal, in order to remove the risks such paints pose, especially to vulnerable groups, including pregnant women, infants and children;

2. ***Encourages*** Member States to continue their efforts for the environmentally sound management of waste lead-acid batteries;

(a) Develop national strategies in order, inter-alia, to manage the collection of waste lead-acid batteries and to address the issue of remediation of contaminated sites;

(b) Adequately address releases, emissions and exposures from waste lead-acid batteries, including recycling, and utilizing appropriate standards and criteria;

(c) Cooperate in collecting waste lead-acid batteries for environmentally sound processing at regional or national recycling facilities, consistent with relevant provisions of the Basel Convention and relevant regional conventions, such as the Bamako Convention, as applicable;

2bis. Invites the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention to consider revising "Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Lead-acid Batteries" regarding applying new technologies in different aspects of environmental sound management systems. **(agreed)(1/12/2017)**

3. ***Requests*** the Executive Director, to continue assisting countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in their efforts to strengthen and enhance national, subregional and regional implementation of environmentally sound management of waste, subject to the availability of resources, including by providing further capacity-building with respect to waste lead-acid batteries to implement regulatory frameworks and programmes for recycling, and better track and trace shipments, in close cooperation with the Basel Convention

Secretariat. **(agreed)(1/12/2017)**4 ***Invites*** governments and other relevant stakeholders to become a partner of the Lead Paint Alliance. **(agreed)(1/12/2017)**

4. ***Urges*** governments and other stakeholders to continue to support the Global Partnership on Waste Management and, where appropriate to take action in partneships in core areas of environmentally sound management of waste. **(agreed)(1/12/2017)**

6 Requests the Executive Director, subject to the availability of resources, to assist countries to eliminate the use of lead paint, leading the Lead Paint Alliance with WHO, in particular providing tools and capacity-building, for developing national legislation and regulations, and to work regionally where appropriate. **(agreed)(1/12/2017)**

7 ***Requests*** the Executive Director to report on the implementation of this resolution at the next session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, as part of the report on implementation of previous resolutions on sound management of chemicals and waste.

L.27

[ADDRESSING WATER POLLUTION TO PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS] (ETH to propose alternative title)(US, CRI, COL reserve on this version of the resolution)

- Proposing Member State(s): [The African Group,] **(AFR del)** United States, Costa Rica and Colombia

Version 16/11/2017

PREAMBLE

PP1 RECOGNIZING that water from terrestrial, coastal and marine sources is essential for human health, well-being and livelihoods, ecosystem functioning and services, and the survival of all living species;

PP2 HIGHLY CONCERNED about threats to water quantity and quality **[from unsustainable use and (CHE)] (US reserve)** pollution on both land and sea across the globe, and that water-related ecosystems **(ETH request explanation and clarity)** sustain and bear the brunt of the impacts **[of climate change and of (EU, TUR)] (US reserve)** human activities such as urbanization, increased industrial and agricultural activity and poor sanitation, conscious of the fact that women and children are impacted disproportionately from water pollution, **[water scarcity (AFR, CHE)] (US reserve)** and degradation of water-related ecosystems;

***[PP2 bis HIGHLY CONCERNED* about the threats of severe pathogen pollution in significant water bodies in developing countries (AFR)] (US, COL del)**

PP3 NOTING that water is both a recipient of pollution on one hand and a [transmitter] **(EU del) carrier (EU, SIN, SA)** of [pollution] **(ETH reserve)** on the other affecting both terrestrial and marine ecosystems **(ETH request explanation and clarity)**, with impacts which are exacerbated by the effects of **[climate change and] (AFR) (US reserve)** extreme events, including disasters and **[armed] (AFR, TUR) (US reserve)** conflict **and stressing that sustainable solutions require integrated and intersectoral approaches from source-to-sea [on a global, regional and basin-wide scale] (TUR del) at all levels (TUR) in order to reduce emissions and the transport of hazardous substances both from point and diffuse sources (EU, CHE, SA);**

PP4 RECALLING General Assembly Resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012 entitled "The Future We Want", which stresses the need to adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and improve wastewater treatment and the need for governments to commit to increasing access to safe and affordable drinking water and basic sanitation;

PP5 FURTHER RECALLING the adoption of the General Assembly Resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and recognizing the important role water plays in addressing all dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals, with particular reference to the pollution dimensions under SDGs **[3] (AFR) (US reserve),** 6, **13, (IDN)** 14 **and 15, including the links to other SDGs (CHE)**;

PP6 FURTHER RECALLING United Nations Environment Assembly Resolution 2/5 of 3 August 2016, entitled "Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

PP6 Bis WELCOMING **the outcome of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; (EU)**

PP7 FURTHER RECALLING also Governing Council (GC) Decision 27/3 in 2013, which called for the creation of International Water Quality Guidelines for Ecosystems, that **[can be voluntarily used] (AFR, TUR, SA) (US reserve)** to help countries [set] **(AFR, TUR del) [develop their national standards, policies, and frameworks] (AFR, TUR, SA) (US reserve)** for their own water quality in order to protect and restore their significant water-related ecosystems;

PP8 RECOGNIZING the contributions of the Global Environment Monitoring System/ Water Programme (GEMS/Water) and *RECALLING* United Nations Environment Assembly Resolution 1/9 of 2014 which reaffirms the mandate of GEMS/Water in its capacity-building and data management work, and Resolution 2/23 of 2016 which extends the General Trust Fund established to promote its activities;

PP9 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the contributions of Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) and recalling its three partnerships, the Global Wastewater Initiative (GW2I), the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM) and the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML);

PP10 CONCERNED about the limited legal, policy, financial, technical, technological and institutional capacities required to monitor, enforce and address water pollution in an integrated manner in many developing countries;

[PP10 *bis* [STRESSING that monitoring water quality and quantity and sharing data is [prerequisite] (TUR del) important (TUR) for effective water policy,] (EU, SIN, SA) (ETH reserve) REAFFIRMING the importance of the availability and accessibility of sufficient, adequate and predictable finances and technologies in the effective implementation of water-related SDGs] (AFR) (US reserve)

PP11 FURTHER RECALLING the Fifth Global Environment Outlook and the Snapshot of the World's Water Quality **and the analytical brief "Towards a Worldwide Assessment of Freshwater Quality" (EU),** which highlights, **[*inter alia*,] (AFR) (US reserve)** the gaps in our knowledge of the state of water quality resulting from a lack of data and regular monitoring, **[and the opportunities for shortcutting and restoring polluted water bodies in developing countries] (AFR) (US reserve)**;

PP12 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the contribution, which the United Nations Environment Programme can make upon request by concerned states, to assist them in the protection and preservation of the terrestrial water resources, and the marine and coastal environment; and

PP13 RECALLING United Nations Environment Assembly Resolution 2/8 on sustainable consumption and production and noting the links to water quality and quantity.

[PP13 bis *HIGHLIGHTING* the need to enhance the transboundary cooperation [to reduce cross-border water pollution] (TUR del) on water pollution (TUR)] (SIN, EU, CHE, BOT) (CHN, ETH, IDN del)

[PP13 ter *RECOGINIZING* the contributions of the work of regional seas and river-basin conventions] (SIN) (TUR, ETH del)

OPERATIONAL

OP1 Emphasizes the urgent need for Member States, in collaboration with UNEP and other UN agencies **[including through UN-Water] (EU) (ETH, SA reserve)**, to address **[inland, coastal and marine] (EU) (ETH, SA reserve)** water pollution **[in a source-to-sea] (EU) (ETH, SA reserve)** approach terrestrial, coastal and marine water sources and improve water quality by, **[inter alia,] (AFR) (US reserve)** increasing efforts in pollution prevention **[at its source] (EU) (ETH, SA reserve)** , capacity-building, transfer of environmentally sound technologies on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, [water governance] **(ETH, RUS, TUR del) (EU keep) integrated (SA, ETH) [management of water resources] (RUS, ETH) sustainable use of water (TUR), [as appropriate,] (AFR) (US reserve)** and improved water quality data collection and sharing, which should support implementation of the water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**[,** in particular SDGs 6 and 14**] (MEX, ZIM del) (CRI keep original text)** and their interrelated targets, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, **[and the fourth stategic plan 2016-2024 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030] (CHE) (ETH reserve); (ZIM, MEX, CRI to discuss further)**

OP1 bis ***Emphasizes*** **the importance of the debates to be held during the 8th session of the World Water Forum, in Brasilia, on the 19th-23rd March 2018, on Sustainable Water Management, urges all Member States to take an active participation in the event and expresses its expectations regarding the outcomes of the WWF8, [in particular related to policy development] (TUR reserve) on the control and mitigation of water pollution (BRA, ETH)**

OP2 ***[****Urges* countries**/ (AFR del) (US keep) [*Encourages* member states (AFR, TUR, SA)] (US reserve)** to draw upon the work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on International Water Quality Guidelines for Ecosystems (now updated as "A Framework for Freshwater Ecosystem Management") in order to [guide] **(MEX, TUR, ETH del) provide inputs for (MEX, TUR, ETH)** countries on how to protect and restore **[terrestrial, coastal and marine] (EU) (ETH reserve)** water-related ecosystems to create effective governance structures **at national level** (TUR), [set] **(SA del) develop (SA)** their own national standards for water quality, and to [immediately] **(ETH, SA del)** set up water quality monitoring of their significant water- bodies and associated ecosystems;**(16 11 2017)**

OP3 Encourages Member States to establish and improve water quality **(ETH requests further information)** monitoring networks in collaboration with GEMS/Water **[and relevant organizations, to establish and strengthen streamlined mechanisms for effective monitoring and assessment of water quality and quantity and standardized reporting requirements,] (EU) (TUR del) (ETH reserve)** and other monitoring systems, in order to fill relevant data and information gaps and [share data] **(ETH del) (SIN keep), as appropriate, (SIN, TUR) [while avoiding duplications and limiting the burden of reporting procedures] (EU) (TUR del) (ETH reserve)** to help identify and address sources and [root] **(TUR del)** causes of water pollution in [significant] **(TUR, SIN del)** water bodies;

OP3*bis. Encourages* designing of water quality monitoring schemes, capacity development to developing countries that wish to establish monitoring programmes and conduct assessments of water quality; (MEX) (ZIM seeks clarification)

[OP3bis alt **Stresses that regional and transboundary water quality and water quantity data should be shared, including data for early warning system operation in particular in case of accidental pollution;] (EU) (ETH, TUR del)**

OP3*ter. Encourages* a standardized approach to data generation by participating countries through providing guidance and training on all aspects of water quality monitoring, quality control and quality assurance of monitoring activities and analysis; (MEX)

[OP3*quat. Invites* Member States to establish programs for the intercalibration of toxicological tests and bioindicators for water quality in bodies of water, in order to standardize their application;](MEX) (JPN del)

OP4 Invites Member States **[to cooperate in developing a data policy to facilitate the exchange of water quality and quantity data (e.g. in the framework of GEMS/Water) and](EU) (ETH reserve) to the extent possible (TUR)** to enhance public access to information on water quality **status and (EU)** requirements for different water uses to promote safe and efficient water use **(MEX requests clarification on link between access to information and safe/efficient use of water. To discuss with US and AFR);**

OP5 Further invites Member States and other stakeholders, including government labs, the private sector, academia, and civil society, to collaborate and share best practices with one another on data collection and monitoring that will be useful for reporting on water quality **and quantity) (EU) [and addressing water pollution] (AFR) (US reserve)**.

OP6 Also invites Member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, private sector, industry, academia, civil society, and the GPA, including through encouraging [regional] **(TUR del)** platforms for wastewater and management of nutrients, to help prevent and mitigate water pollution and to protect and restore water-related ecosystems in order to minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment;

OP7 Encourages Member States, in collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme **and other UN-Water Members and its Partners (CHE)**, to develop and implement policies that relate to integrated water resources management and invest in the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, so as to prevent and reduce pollution and maintain or improve ecosystem health;

OP8Further encourages Member States to work collaboratively with the United Nations Environment Programme, other relevant international organizations including the Global Environment

Facility and multilateral banks, to mobilize the necessary resources to find solutions to land-based and water pollution;

OP9 Encourages Member States, with the support of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to implement UNEA Resolution 2/8 on sustainable consumption and production patterns including by integrating Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) into education and training to promote a shift to SCP;

OP 9 bis [URGES **UN Member States to engage in cooperation to reduce [transboundary] (CHN del)(EU, CHE keep) water pollution and [raise awareness for the benefits of transboundary cooperation, as well as related agreements and joint bodies. UN Environment Programme and other relevant UN Organisations should facilitate such cooperation through fostering exchange of experience and providing assistance]]. (SIN, EU, EGY, CHE)(CHN seeks clarification)(ETH reserve)(TUR del)**

OP 9 ter CALLS UPON **UN Member States:**

Improving **the capacities to tackle accidental pollution risk at all levels (based on development and/or modernization of measures, plans, equipment, monitoring capacities, information and early warning systems, management capacities, and education and capacity development at all levels); (SIN)**

[***Strengthening*** **the preparedness to address waterborne disease issues, especially after disasters and during communicable disease outbreaks by encouraging subnational, national and international initiatives dedicated to activities of surveillance, detection, notification and response to water-related public health emergencies.] (SIN) (ETH reserve)**

OP 9 ***quart [Urges*** **developed countries and Member States in a position to do so to ensure the availability and accessibility of sufficient, adequate, predictable finances and technologies that manage water pollution] (AFR) (US, SIN reserve) (EU, JPN del)(EGY keep, reformulate)**

OP9 quint: [Encourage **Regional Seas Programmes and Action Plans to target the relevant pollutants facing the region, including through partnership with all relevant stakeholder to strengthen the engagement and awareness in finding solutions regionally and locally; and strengthening inter-regional cooperation to exchange knowledge and best practices]; (EU) (CHN, ETH, TUR reserve)**

OP9 sext: [Invites **Member States to collaborate in strengthening international water governance between global and regional levels and expresses support for continuing the dialogue at UN level to discuss improving the integration and coordination of work at the United Nations on water-related goals and targets in particular of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and calls for multi-stakeholder participation in the process.** ***Further invites*** **Member States to cooperate with and fully use the work of scaling up related conventions, networks and other institutions [like Helsinki Water Convention and its Protocol on water and health, the UN/New York Watercourses Convention, International Network Basin Organisations, WHO, UN-HABITAT, UNU and UNESCO]] (EGY del); (EU) (TUR, CHN, ETH reserve)**

OP ***10Requests*** the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to:

(a) **[Develop a resource mobilization strategy to enhance contribution to the GEMS/Water Trust Fund by Member States and others in a position to do so, and (EU, ZIM)** Build upon **it (EU)** as needed the GEMS/Water Trust Fund to assist developing countries, **for example through GEMS/Water Regional Hubs (EU)**, at their request and within available resources **[to manage water pollution through] (AFR) (US del)** [in] **(AFR del)** water quality monitoring, including by setting up monitoring stations, capacity-building and data management; **] (JPN reserve)**

(b) **[Facilitate through the Global Wastewater Initiative in cooperation with other UN-Water Organizations, the private sector the implementation of] (CHE, TUR) (ETH, CHN reserve)** [Assist developing countries by strengthening their capacity to reach] **(CHE del) (TUR, ZIM keep)**the target of halving by 2030 the amount of untreated wastewater reaching water bodies, taking into account gender perspectives [and including the development of wastewater treatment options in collaboration with **[national governments], (AFR)(US reserve)** local authorities and the private sector as appropriate]; **(CHE del)**

(c) Continue to develop tools to support countries upon request, in their efforts to address water pollution and ecosystem health; [fully] **(AFR, SA, TUR del)** implement integrated water resources management approaches; and address **[impacts of] (AFR)(US reserve)** water-related [impacts of] **(AFR del)** [conflict and] **(TUR del)** disasters;

(d) **[**Work with relevant international organisations, including through UN-Water, to address issues related to water pollution and build upon the 2016 Snapshot of the World's Water Quality **and taking into account where appropriate the recommendations made by the Analytical Brief "Towards a Worldwide Assessment of Freshwater Quality" (EU), as appropriate (TUR),** including assessments of pharmaceutical contaminants, **invasive species (ETH, SA), and other emerging pollutants (SA) [and severe levels of pathogens] (AFR) (US reserve)** in water bodies and proposed solutions, policies and technologies; **] (EGY del)**

D bis ***Lead*** **the work in cooperation with other relevant international Organizations, including through UN-Water to develop a World Water Quality Assessment for consideration at UNEA-5 (CHE)**

(e) Compile and share information on the analytical and technical requirements for water quality testing for contaminants (including new and emerging pollutants) that may impact human and environmental health;

(f) Support countries in data collection, analysis and **[**sharing**] (ETH del)** which would support implementation of the water-related SDGs potentially drawing upon Earth Observations **and** global data;

(g) Provide the necessary technical support to facilitate monitoring and reporting on SDG 6 within available resources; and

g) **[Bis Support Member States, as appropriate, in developing programmes that invest in the management of land and ecosystems to prevent pollution of water sources, in order to ensure the availability of quality water in a sustainable manner for all uses]; (AFR)(US reserve)**

(h) Work with governments and **relevant (AFR)** [key] **(AFR del)** stakeholders, including the private sector in creating an enabling environment for **[addressing water pollution including], (AFR) (US reserve)** sustainable wastewater management, which encompasses supportive policies, laws and regulations, tailored technologies and innovative financial mechanisms.

h) ***[bis*** **Assist developing countries, upon request, to clean and reclaim polluted water bodies] (AFR) (US reserve) (EU del)**

1. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the United Nations Environment Assembly on the implementation of this resolution at its next session.

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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

Performance of the programme of work and budget, including implementation of the resolutions of the Environment Assembly

Assessing Global Resource Use: A Systems Approach to Resource Efficiency and Pollution Reduction

Note by the secretariat

Summary

Pursuant to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/8 on sustainable consumption and production, the International Resource Panel, which is hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme, has produced as an interim response a report entitled *Assessing Global Resource Use: A Systems Approach to Resource Efficiency and Pollution Reduction*. Global material resource use is expected to reach close to 90 billion tonnes in 2017, disrupting the Earth's systems with devastating consequences for human health and mortality. The Panel's report highlights ways in which the efficient use of natural resources can be one of the most cost-efficient and effective ways of reducing the environmental impacts, including pollution, of such use, while contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and climate-related goals. It pinpoints seven strategies for system-wide pollution reduction and more sustainable resource use throughout the economy, and highlights the links between resource use, infrastructure, air pollution and human health in cities. The main report and its summary for policymakers are available from the website of the International Resource Panel (http://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/assessing-global-resource-use) as well as on the United Nations Environment Programme website (http://web.unep.org/environmentassembly/node/37114/).

* UNEP/EA.3/1.

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